



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE GOSPEL OF SCARCITY

THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS IS TO MAKE SCARCE THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE. THIS ENABLES THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS TO PUT UP THE PRICE. YET THEY TELL US THAT PROTECTION IS A SCHEME TO BRING PLENTY WITHIN REACH OF ALL. SURELY THIS IS ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE. ACCORDING TO THE GOSPEL OF SCARCITY HIGH PRICES ARE LOW, AND THE LESS WE CAN BUY THE MORE WE REALLY HAVE. TRULY THIS IS A TANGLE WHICH ONLY THE PROTECTIONISTS AND THE SUBSIDIZED PRESS CAN EXPLAIN.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA



CONCRETE CLOTHES POSTS

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

Cement must not only be good once, but good all the time. What you buy today must be of the same quality as that bought last year, tomorrow or next year. Occasional goodness is not enough.

The absolutely uniform quality of Atlas Portland Cement is only one of its great virtues. "Atlas" stands for purity, for fineness and for highest grade. For building a feeding floor, a cistern, a root cellar, a watering trough, a chicken coop or a horse block, get Atlas Portland Cement, then you can be sure of good results.

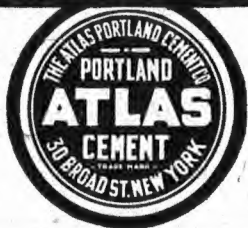
"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm"

Our free book for farmers

tells how to make all of the improvements needed about the farm. Everything is so clearly illustrated and described, that the farmer can do the work himself. Send for the book today, and read it. It is free.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 166 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



Warm House No Plaster

USE

Comfort Felt

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Costs 75 per cent Less No Expensive Labor

Write for Free Sample and Full Information to

FRED J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers

Head Office: Travellers' Building, Winnipeg, Man.



Don't Drive a Spavined Horse!

Drive the spavin away instead with

Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure

For curing spavin without blistering, it is the quickest and most powerful remedy you can use. In spavin cases of long standing, use Dr. Clark's Fire Blister together with Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure, and free your horse from this troublesome, unsightly growth.

DR. CLARK'S FAMOUS AND RELIABLE VET. REMEDIES

ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS 52

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Can.

Send for
160 page
Vet. Book
or
Animal Doctor
FREE!

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

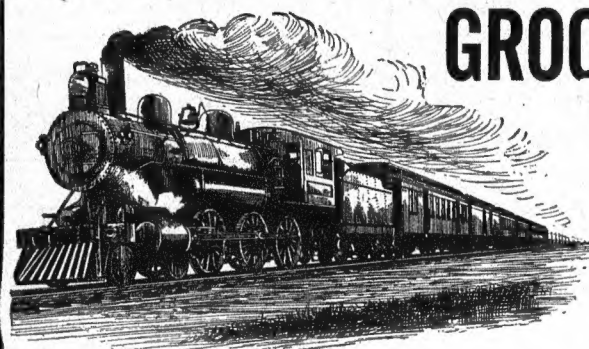
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates



GROCERIES!

FREIGHT CHARGES PAID

Write for Catalog and get full particulars

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Desk B, 543 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

EDGAR A. DEACON Barrister, Etc.

All Correspondence Promptly Attended to

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Take Advantage of this Unique Offer

New Friends Everybody

MANY of our subscribers are renewing just now for two, three and five year periods. This gives our patrons a great saving over our regular price, and does away with the bother of renewing each year. Our rates are:

One Year	-	-	-	-	\$1.00
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Three Years	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Five Years	-	-	-	-	\$3.00

Now is the time to send your orders in. If your subscription has not yet expired, this will not hinder you from taking advantage of the foregoing remarkable offer. Send us your order before the fall rush commences so that you will not miss a single issue.

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$.....
to renew my subscription for One, Two, Three, Five years.

Please draw your pen through the number of years you desire the subscription to run

Name

Post Office

Province

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

PORT NELSON THE TERMINUS

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Although Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, has made no definite announcement, it is generally understood that the government has chosen Port Nelson as the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway. The new line starts from the crossing of the Saskatchewan river at the Pas Mission. The great bridge across the river is under construction. A branch of the Canadian Northern railway now runs from Prince Albert northerly for 100 miles to the Mission, almost on the 54th parallel. It is intended that the Hudson Bay road shall run from the Pas northeasterly to the bay. To Port Nelson the distance is 418 miles, and the engineers favored it as the terminus. They reported that the distance was shorter than to Fort Churchill by 80 miles; that the natural difficulties of the route were less serious; that construction would be less costly; that a better country would be traversed and a better harbor secured.

The Port Nelson route gives gradients of 21 ft. in the mile both northward and southward. The cost is estimated at \$17,000,000 to Nelson. There must be added from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 for harbor works, for the exploration, lighting, and buoying of Hudson Bay and for other necessary assistance to navigation. Probably the final cost of the whole enterprise will not fall below \$30,000,000.

The distance from the wheat fields to Hudson Bay is practically the same as to Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, as the ocean voyage from the bay practically equals that from the St. Lawrence. Under favorable conditions, therefore, the economic saving should be equivalent to the cost of transportation from Fort William to Montreal. It will be necessary to establish elevators at the Hudson Bay terminus, and to secure a fleet of steamships.

CO-OPERATIVE SALES BRANCH

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company have opened an office in Winnipeg for the handling of their grain. F. N. McLaren is in charge as superintendent of the commission and sales department.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

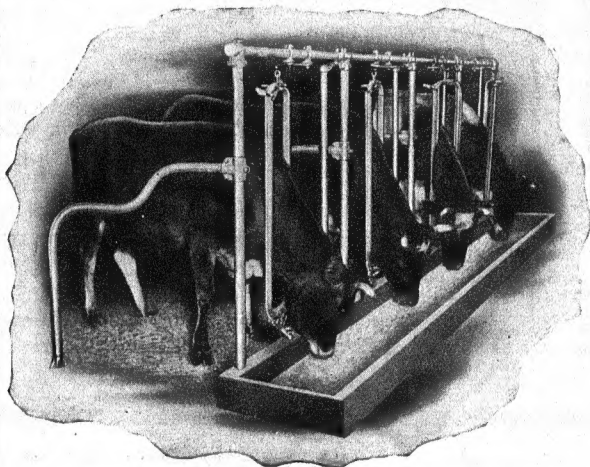
Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

September 18th, 1912

Number 12

BT SANITARY STEEL STALLS



Make the Dairy Business Pay

They give your Cows a chance to make Big Profits for you

Look at the photo here and you will see the reason. The cows have almost as much freedom as when out in pasture. There is no weight on their necks. They are free to turn their heads in any manner they wish. They can card themselves on almost any part of their bodies. Cows that are comfortable are bound to do well.

BT STEEL STALLS KEEP YOUR COWS CLEAN AND SO ENABLE YOU TO INCREASE YOUR DAIRY PROFITS

By the use of the Aligning Device on BT Stalls the long and short cows are lined up even with the gutter, and so all droppings fall into the gutter and not on the cattle stand. As a result the cows are always clean. Their udders and flanks are never soiled with manure. You are saved all the work of cleaning off the cattle stand and scrubbing the cows before milking. Just half the hired labor is required to care for the cows. But that is not all.

THE SANITARY CONDITION EFFECTED IN YOUR STABLE BY BT STEEL STALLS INCREASES THE VALUE OF YOUR DAIRY PRODUCTS

BT Sanitary Stall Equipment, by keeping your cows clean, increases the purity of the milk and people will gladly pay you a higher price for your milk and butter.

Mr. R. A. Spring, of Woodstock, writes: "At inspection day at our barn, where we recently entertained 200 visitors, one customer, after seeing our magnificent stable, remarked that he would not have anything but our 8 cents milk, even when everyone else was selling for 7 cents."

"I do not regret the expense of your equipment, for the work of caring for the cows is so much easier that it requires no more time now to care for 40 head than formerly to care for 20."

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

If you are interested in reducing the labor and expense of keeping your dairy cows, and want to increase your dairy profits, write us today for our stall Catalogue. It shows you how BT Steel Stalls save you money every day in the year, how they prevent Abortion, Big Knees, Ruined Udders, Tuberculosis, and many other ailments that cows are liable to. It contains information about the stabling of cattle that is invaluable to the farmer or dairyman.

Write us and we will send you our Catalogue today.

BEATTY BROS. - 202 Pacific Avenue - BRANDON, MAN.

We also make Litter Carriers, Water Bowls, Horse Stable Fittings, Etc.
Mention if you want Catalogues.

You will be much interested in
our new booklet

PURE WATER and HOW TO GET IT

Send us a post card for it

The Western Steel and Iron Co., Ltd.

Engineers and Ironfounders

Winnipeg

Canada

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY

M. K. SMITH
Manager

Grain Commission Merchants

Winnipeg, Man.

Members
Winnipeg Grain
Exchange

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

LARGER ELEVATORS NEEDED

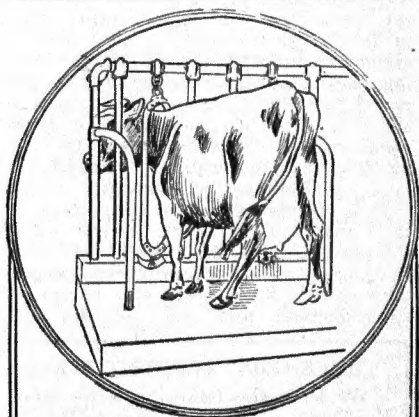
Montreal, Sept. 11.—Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, today received a delegation composed of the Montreal harbor commissioners, Messrs. C. C. Ballantyne and L. E. Geoffrion, F. W. Cowie, chief engineer, and Mr. David Seath, Secretary of the harbor board, when ways and means were discussed for increasing the storage capacity of the harbor commissioners' grain elevator, No. 1, by another 1,500,000 bushels. The commissioners explained to the minister the urgent need of further storage facilities in the harbor, and that they wished to commence this addition to No. 1 elevator at once. The minister heartily approved of this, and the work will commence immediately on this further addition, which the commissioners expect will be all ready for fall business in 1913.

The present storage capacity of the harbor commissioners' elevators is: No. 1, 1,000,000; No. 2, 2,640,000. When the addition to No. 1 is completed it will give a total storage capacity in the harbor commissioners' elevators of 5,140,000 bushels.

GLADSTONE'S SEAT ELECTS TORY

London, Sept. 11.—In a three-cornered fight for Midlothian, Gladstone's old seat, the Unionist candidate, Major Hope, won by 32 majority over Hon. A. Shaw, Liberal. This is the first time for 32 years that the riding has gone Conservative. The vote stood, Major Hope, Conservative, 6,021; Hon. A. Shaw, Liberal, 5,989; Provost Brown, Labor, 2,413.

In consequence of this defeat the Liberals are demanding that Premier Asquith insert in the next electoral reform bill a clause which either by provision for an alternative vote, or for a second ballot will prevent a constituency from becoming represented by a minority vote.



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

LOUDEN'S

Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY.

Our book, "Perfect Barn Equipment," and the service of our architectural department, are free.

The Loudon Hardware Specialty Co.
511 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

CHANCES FOR WOMEN

Suffragists who are working for electoral rights for all women might reasonably turn their attention to a more equitable distribution of the female population. In England and Wales alone there is a surplus supply of women of over a million. In the Western Provinces of Canada the supply is far below the demand. Look at these figures:

	Males	Females
Manitoba	250,056	205,558
Saskatchewan	291,730	200,702
Alberta	223,989	150,674
British Columbia	251,619	140,861
	1,017,394	697,795
Deficit of females		319,599

1,017,394

Leaving Japs, Chinese, Hindus and other "aliens" out of consideration, there is easily a demand for 300,000 women in the West. Why not transfer that many girls from England to Western Canada?

The best interests of the Empire, of Canada, and of the British race demand that something shall be done to meet this situation. England is suffering from an over-supply; Canada is suffering from an under-supply. There are economic and moral advantages to be gained by the readjustment.

There is nothing in the fear that the English women who go to Western Canada would be called upon to face hardships. The day of severe isolation in the West has passed. To-day the town and village life is as attractive as in Eastern Canada. Even the farm life is now devoid of those defects which made residence there difficult and unpleasant.

This is an important piece of work for the women's societies in England and the Dominion, and they should tackle it seriously. The press will help, but it is the women's associations to which the two countries must look for real assistance and effective performance.—Canadian Courier.

CENSUS CROP ESTIMATE

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—A total wheat production of over 206,000,000 bushels as compared with 215,851,000 last year, is predicted in the last crop bulletin issued by the census and statistics board dealing with crop and live stock conditions up to the end of August.

The average condition of spring wheat is 84.57 per cent. of standard or full crop, which is represented by 100, rye is 84.14, barley 87.29, oats 88.15, mixed grains 86.57 and flax 87.84. These figures are higher than those of a month ago by about 16 per cent. for wheat, rye and flax, 4 or 5 per cent. for barley, mixed grains and buckwheat, and 7 per cent. for oats. On the whole they compare not unfavorably with the figures at the corresponding date of last year, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and mixed grains being, in fact, higher, while spring wheat is about two points lower. Corn, for husking, is 69.66, and for fodder, 76, as compared with 70.37, and roots and pasture show an excellent condition, the figures ranging from 86.64 for sugar beets to 92.10 for potatoes and 91.79 for pasture.

Estimate of Damage

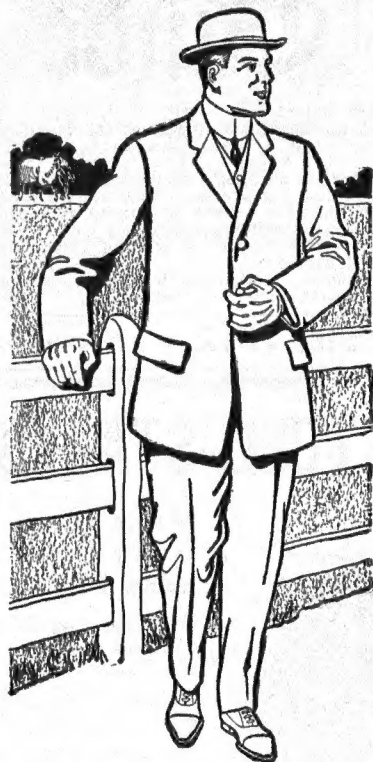
It is calculated that of the areas sown in Canada 3 per cent. spring wheat, 2.3 per cent. oats, 2.1 per cent. of barley, and 3.8 flax, will, from various causes, such as hail, flood, pests, etc., be entirely unproductive, and the following pre-

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Waldeck, Sask.—"I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory."

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



\$12.50 buys this elegant MALVERN SUIT

Made to your measure from materials you select. Samples and measurement chart promptly sent free from our Canadian address. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Your Local Tailor Couldn't Make a Profit if He Sold You a Suit Like This for \$25.00, but We'll Sell it to You for \$12.50, and Make a Profit, too

Learn one of the reasons why.

Your local tailor buys his goods in single suit lengths.

Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches his hands. You pay these four profits when you buy from him.

You save these profits when you buy from us, because we buy all our suitings direct from the mill, and give you the benefit of our tremendous buying power. **HERE'S A FAIR OFFER:** Send us your name and address, and we will mail you, absolutely free, 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings and overcoatings you ever saw.

With the patterns will come a booklet telling all about the successful Catesby "made-to-measure" tailoring system.

Read it, and you'll understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from London, and save half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor.

Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a suit or an overcoat. Send now, while the thought is in your mind.

Remember, your suit or overcoat comes right to your door, all carriage and duty charges paid by us. And that every suit and every overcoat is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

Orders are shipped five days after we receive them in London.

Address our nearest Canadian office.

CATESBYS

Ltd. 119 West Wellington Street - Toronto
Dept. "K" Coronation Building - Montreal
160 Princess Street - Winnipeg

Or write direct to CATESBYS Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England.

HERE'S A GREAT TEST—When you get patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby!

liminary estimates of yield are, therefore, based upon the areas to be harvested. Of spring wheat the average yield per acre for Canada is provisionally placed at 21.08 bushels which upon a harvested area of 8,977,400 acres makes the total yield of spring wheat to be 189,256,000 bushels. This quantity, added to the estimate of 16,773,300 bushels of fall wheat as published last month, gives the wheat total as 206,029,300 bushels compared with the final estimates for 1911 of 215,851,000 bushels.

COMMIT SUICIDE AT EMPEROR'S FUNERAL

Tokio, Sept. 13.—General Count Mar-esuka Nogi, supreme military councillor of the empire, and his wife, the Countess Nogi, committed suicide tonight in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom as their final tribute to their departed emperor and friend, Mutsuhito. The general cut his throat with a short sword, and the countess committed hara-hiri. Following the Samuri custom the couple had carefully prepared their plans for killing themselves, and timed themselves so that they would be co-incident with the departure forever from Tokio of the dead emperor.

TO ORGANIZE CIVIL SERVICE

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The cabled statement that Sir George Murray has consented to give the Canadian government the benefit of his advice in the organization of the civil service has created much interest here. The Prime Minister, on being spoken to with reference to the statement, replied that it was well-founded. It is understood that during his visit to Great Britain Hon. Mr. Borden devoted some attention to procuring the aid of an expert administrator of high standing and authority in placing the Canadian service on a more satisfactory basis.

Sir George Herbert Murray, P.C., G.C.B., I.S.O., is a man of the highest standing. He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery while these two statesmen were Prime Ministers. In 1897, he became chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. In 1899 he was made secretary of the post office and in 1903 he was moved to the Treasury as permanent secretary, or what in Canada would be termed deputy minister. The permanent secretary of the treasury is the dean of the British civil service. Sir George Murray thus has been in the four departments, in three of them in executive positions of great authority. His reputation in England is that of being an exceedingly able administrator.

It is understood that Sir George Mur-

THE EVOLUTION OF DRESS



A.D. 1912



1,000 YEARS AGO!

A.D. 1300 Men wore clothing of some sort, but never before in the history of the world has man been able to clothe himself so smartly and economically as he can to-day through us.

\$20 Suit or Overcoat to Measure
(Carriage and Duty Paid) **for \$8.60.** (Valued by thousands of Clients at \$20).

There is a distinctive style and finish about a "Curzon" Suit or Overcoat which the "ready to wear" or low-priced made-to-measure garments now sold in Canada lack. There is no resemblance between them. Indeed the "Curzon" cut and finish is hardly equalled, even in garments sold by the best Custom Tailors, whose charges are always exclusive, if not altogether prohibitive. There is just that ease and comfort about our garments which give the wearer a "well-at-ease" appearance.

Then there is the cloth to remember: **Nothing but real British Materials every time.**

One Silver and Four Gold Medal Awards.

Merely fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid.

We dispatch your order within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods and we will refund the money.

EITHER NEW YORK OR LONDON STYLES.

Address for Patterns:

CURZON BROS., Clougher Syndicate (Dept. 160),
449 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

CURZON BROS.
Go to Curzon

The World's
Measure Tailors.

60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

West End Depot: 133 & 135 Oxford St., London, England.

Please mention this paper.

ray's work will be to consider the organization of the whole service and recommend a general plan of co-ordinating the various branches. The service

has suffered for years from its exceedingly haphazard organization with constant overlapping and other features which cause constant friction.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 18th, 1912

THE FARMER PAYS

For the next few weeks we are going to place before our readers some facts that other journals usually keep secret. We are going to show some of the inside workings of the machinery of publication. We want our readers to know these facts and then they will be in a position to help us. To begin with we might say that last year it cost us on an average about \$3.50 to produce the 52 copies of The Guide that we send out to a subscriber for \$1.00. It is practically the same with every other newspaper and magazine in the country. The subscription price pays only a fraction of the cost of publishing the paper. The difference in the cost is made up by the revenue received from advertisements. In the evolution of the newspaper business the cost has been lifted off the subscriber and placed upon the advertiser. But though a part of our revenue comes from the advertisers yet in the end it is all paid by the men and women who read The Guide. They pay it indirectly just as they pay the tariff tax, but they pay it just the same. Every article advertised in The Guide is something intended for the farmers' use. When a farmer buys a binder he pays not only the actual cost of manufacturing the binder, but also the freight charges, the manufacturers' profit, the agents' profits, the cost of collection and the cost of advertising that binder. It is all charged up in the price which the farmer pays. Now we can see easily that the ultimate purchaser of a binder, a suit of clothes or a barrel of flour pays all the charges incidental to the production, advertising and sale of the article.

In the head offices of all well regulated factories it is known just how much it costs to advertise an article. Every firm today knows that the right kind of advertising pays. The science of advertising is now fully recognized. It costs today \$93.00 for a full page advertisement in The Guide. The largest advertisers are the ones who do the largest business. A full page advertisement in The Guide is worth \$93.00 because it goes into the hands of 25,000 farmers who will read it and decide whether they need the article advertised. In no other way could the advertiser bring his goods before these 25,000 farmers so cheaply. When The Guide has more readers the value of advertising space is greater and we shall shortly raise the price to \$125.00 per page.

Thus we see that the farmers pay the full cost of printing and publishing The Guide, though they pay the larger portion of it indirectly through the advertisements. This fact is not thoroughly understood by our readers. But these facts will set the matter before them in a clear light. Next week we will show how these facts can be used to the great benefit of every reader of The Guide.

WHO ORGANIZES WAR SCARES ?

To the average individual it may seem strange that any persons should be interested in organizing war scares or actually promoting war between nations. Students of history are aware that France is the traditional enemy of England and that the French and English armies have faced each other on the battlefield in many parts of the world. Yet now the French and English nations are upon terms of utmost good will and the possibility of war between them is considered inconceivable. On the other hand the English and German nations have always been very friendly. Their royal families have intermarried. Emperor William and King George are both grandsons of Queen Victoria. Travellers through England and Ger-

many tell us that the disposition of the two peoples towards each other are most cordial and friendly. Yet now the press of the world daily contains dispatches relating the grave danger of war between England and Germany. Now, no one will doubt that the presence of the two great navies in charge of able and ambitious officers, whose only hope for glory is through war, presents great possibilities. The people of Germany and England are very highly civilized and are world leaders in commerce, science and the arts of peace. Every intelligent German and Britisher realizes full well that war between the two nations, no matter which was victorious, would cost untold millions of money, thousands of human lives, the destruction of an immense amount of property, and an unprecedented financial panic in every civilized country. It would verify General Sherman's definition, "War is Hell." British and German statesmen both declare the friendliness of the two nations.

Why then is the war scare kept before the people so continually? The maintenance of great navies and armies has developed great armament manufacturing institutions with immense capital investments. In order to pay dividends on this capital it is necessary that nations keep on developing navies and armies. The best way to compel nations to maintain armament is through war scares. We are told on high authority that the manufacturers of artillery and armour plate, and battleships, and military stores of all kinds revive and promote war scares in order to profit by the increased government expenditures thus secured. In Germany there is the Krupp Gun works, whose employees constitute a city in themselves. The original Krupp died a few years ago worth tens of millions of dollars. The Krupp concern is said to control a considerable section of the German press and to have ambassadors or representatives of its own in every important capital in the world. The power of "King Krupp" has been an important feature in Germany's military policy and his power is felt in every capital in the world where military budgets are raised or expended. Is it not quite possible that similar influences are at work in Great Britain? The following shows the capital invested in six great armament manufacturing companies in Great Britain in 1909:—

	Issued share Capital.	Debenture Capital.
Vickers' Sons & Maxim.....	£5,200,000	£2,956,200
Cammell, Laird & Co.	2,372,895	1,728,511
Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. .	4,210,000	2,500,000
Wm. Beardmore & Co.....	2,000,000	1,716,521
John Brown & Co.	3,218,500	1,018,292
Thames Ironworks Co.....	600,000	261,044
Total	£17,601,395	£10,180,668

Even in these six companies it will be seen that there is more than \$135,000,000 invested. Without huge expenditures for war preparation by the British Government these companies could not pay dividends on their capital. The English Investors' Review examined the shareholders' list of three of these companies and found the names of three dukes, two marquises, 128 earls or barons, 32 baronets, 30 knights, 13 members of parliament, 19 justices of peace, 43 military or naval officers, four large financiers and 17 newspaper proprietors or writers. These facts indicate the quality and influence of the investors in armament factories. It will be noticed that they have a powerful influence in the British parliament and that they control an important section of the British press. It would be a financial loss to every one of these investors if the British Government should curtail its naval armament. Therefore there is every inducement

to them to promote war scares and thus increase war taxes, which the common people have to pay. These facts are already in the possession of the people of Germany and Great Britain and there is an ever growing feeling in both countries against the crushing burden which they are compelled to carry. The hope of international peace lies with the peace advocates of all nations working in harmony and for the common good.

SIR THOMAS' SCHEME

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., was in Winnipeg on September 8th, and handed to the press a carefully prepared statement in defence of the new issue of stock which the company intends to make next month. Sir Thomas admits that "the policy and affairs of the Canadian Pacific are proper subjects for discussion and criticism by the public and the press of Canada." This is quite an admission from the C.P.R. Considering that the people of Canada have given the C.P.R. enough in hard cash or its equivalent to build their entire system it seems only reasonable that the public should have some voice in its policy. Sir Thomas regards the "melon-cutting" as a mere bogey and disposes of it with a wave of the hand. But in the past ten years the melons cut by the shareholders have run up to more than \$60,000,000. Not one cent of this went into the treasury of the company, but into the pockets of the shareholders. Yet the public are compelled to pay dividends upon it just the same. The new issue of stock is to be \$60,000,000. It is expected that the company will issue this at \$175 per \$100 share, if the government permits it. The market price is \$275 per share which means that for every \$175 that the shareholder pays for his stock he gets a free gift of \$100. The sale of the \$60,000,000 in stock at \$175 would put \$105,000,000 into the company's treasury and an additional \$60,000,000 into the pockets of the shareholders. If the market price dropped to \$250 per share the "melon" would still be \$45,000,000. This is the situation before the government and the people of Canada. Sir Thomas states that the C.P.R. no longer takes refuge behind the 10 per cent. clause in its original charter. He says "it was a condition of the original contract that was swamped and buried by the growth of the company's earnings, and it could not be pleaded now even if the company desired to do so." This is another satisfactory admission. Sir Thomas states that the railway commission is now in control of the C.P.R. rates. For this reason he does not see that the government should compel a reduction in rates before allowing another stock issue. Sir Thomas refuses to consider the big profits from the sale of C.P.R. land as an argument for reduction in freight rates. He forgets that Sir John Macdonald in giving the company such a huge grant of land argued that the profits from the land would enable the C.P.R. in a short time to give lower freight rates than any other railway in the world. But the C.P.R. has divided up the profits from the land sales among its shareholders and still keeps its freight rates higher than nearly all other railways in the world. Sir Thomas says the government should not fix the price at which the new issue of stock shall be sold. If the government does take such action, he contends, then the government should guarantee that the price of stock will never fall below that figure. It is evident that Sir Thomas' statement is an effort to draw a herring across the trail and get through another juicy melon for the benefit of the shareholders. He intimates that if the government refuses

permission to issue the stock that the C.P.R. will curtail its development and the country will suffer. This is just subterfuge. The C.P.R. can raise \$100,000,000 at four per cent. by the sale of bonds at any time. This is the proper course, as by selling more stock the public will be compelled to pay huge dividends upon it. The government should refuse permission for any further issues of stock until the C.P.R. freight rates are reduced to the basis of a square deal. It will not injure the C.P.R. in any way. No doubt the company will retaliate upon the public, but it is the growing opinion that the public will never get a square deal from the railways until Canada follows the example of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and owns and operates the railways as public utilities for the benefit of the public. That time is coming very rapidly.

AN ASTONISHING DISCOVERY

In a leading editorial article on September 4 the Winnipeg Telegram made the following statement:—

"An undeniable fact is that it is not possible to have profitable trade in a market which is exporting the very article for which a sale is desired."

It will be at once recognized that this is a principle of political economy which, if sound, will revolutionize the world's commercial relations. That a political economist of such profound knowledge should have been discovered on the staff of the Winnipeg Telegram must certainly place that journal far to the front in the ranks of Canadian journalism. Plain, everyday men have always thought that the American manufacturers of agricultural implements were doing a profitable trade in Canada. But according to the Telegram political economist this is a fallacy because Canada is exporting large quantities of agricultural implements. We have thus discovered that these manufacturers in the United States, from whom our farmers are purchasing large quantities of implements, are not in reality commercial organizations but are large philanthropic institutions engaged in the noble work of selling their implements for less than they cost for the benefit of the farmers in a foreign country. But the ordinary homesteader has been guilty of thinking that he paid the full value of lumber imported from the United States but this is shown by the Telegram political economist to be another grievous error because Canada is exporting large quantities of lumber. What a feeling of joy our farmers will have towards those large hearted American lumbermen who are sacrificing themselves to build up the Canadian West. This must be the situation because the Winnipeg Telegram says so, and no one would think for one moment of disputing any fundamental principle laid down by this great metropolitan journal. Canada has imported scores of articles that are also being exported from this country and yet all of these imports are sold at a loss by the manufacturers who sent them to us. What a debt the Canadian people owe to the Winnipeg Telegram for this most illuminating discovery, and what a magnificently clear line of reasoning there must have been to produce such a profound truth. On the strength of the same principle the Winnipeg Telegram shows how absolutely simple it is for the Canadian farmers to think that they can sell any of their grain with profit in the American markets because the United States is exporting grain. These Western Canadian farmers who sold their grain across the line for more than they could get for it in Canada were really deluded after all. They thought they were getting from 3 to 10 cents a bushel extra profit because they saw it in dollars and cents and actually spent it in buying the necessities of life. What a disappointment it will be to these farmers to know that though they had more money they were really poorer. This must be so because the Winnipeg Telegram says so and the Telegram is Canada's leading

journalistic exponent of the new science of political economy. These political economists play havoc with a man's pocket book. He may think he is growing rich but soon find that all his money only means his ruin. Let us hope that tidings of this new and astounding truth does not reach Great Britain as it will prove conclusively that many British manufacturers are doing their business at a heavy loss. Let us all pause for a moment in silent thought while we raise our hats in admiration to the greatest journalistic discovery of modern times.

BANK ACT AMENDMENTS

A letter from the vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association in this issue deals with a matter of importance to the Western farmers. It seems decidedly unfair that every dealer in grain should be permitted by law to raise money from the banks on the security of grain but that the same privilege should be denied the man who grows the grain. Some leading bank managers in the West are favorable to this amendment of the Bank Act, and it is possible that there would not be any strong objection to such an amendment on the part of the Bankers' association if it were brought forward by the organized farmers of the West and the need for it clearly shown. Grain in water tight elevators on the farm, under lock and key and fully insured, should furnish good security and it would be considerable aid to the farmers who have large quantities of grain on their farms and cannot raise money upon it. There are other amendments to the Bank Act which are undoubtedly needed in the interest of the Canadian people in general. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is considering this subject now. As the Bank Act is up for revision at the next session of parliament the time is opportune for further representation to the government on the matter, as the Bank Act is revised ordinarily only once in ten years. There are privileges enjoyed by the bankers which should not be continued without at least a vigorous protest on the part of the farmers. The Bank Act as it stands today gives undue advantages to every other industry except agriculture. The privileges enjoyed by the banks are secured by parliament and it is from parliament that improvements must come.

ANOTHER SCHEME BLOCKED

In our last issue we published a statement from Chairman Magill, of the Grain Commission stating that the inward and outward registration of warehouse receipts would henceforth be conducted by the government. Previously this system has been conducted by the elevator interests in the Grain Exchange. It was introduced in its present form after the famous investigation by the warehouse commissioner two years ago, when several of the elevator companies paid large fines for manipulating the grades in the terminals. Immediately the elevator companies inaugurated a system of registration of warehouse receipts as a check upon themselves to prevent any more crooked work. The government has been contributing \$5,000 a year towards the expense of this registration, and this \$5,000 has been drawn from the fees for the inspection and weighing of grain, or, in other words, it has been paid directly by the Grain Growers. Thus the elevator interests evolved a scheme by which they investigated themselves and made the Grain Growers pay for it. The farmers can easily imagine how severe the elevator companies would be upon themselves and how quick they would be to prosecute themselves for any violation of the law. The registration of warehouse receipts is supposed to be a scheme for preventing the mixing of grades, and the consequent robbery of the producer. And just to think this system of registration has been carried on by the only people who would profit

by the mixing of the grades! It has been a case of the right hand watching the left hand. But the grain commission is determined that this self-sacrifice shall not be continued any longer and henceforth it will be conducted by the government. Of course, the elevator interests are feeling warlike, and why shouldn't they? Their neat little scheme to investigate themselves and make the farmers pay for it has been nipped in the bud, and now there will be a real check upon their proceedings.

REFORMING THE CIVIL SERVICE

During his visit to Britain Premier Borden engaged Sir George Murray, secretary of the British Treasury, to come to Canada and assist in the reorganization of the civil service. Sir George is regarded as the leading authority on this branch of administration in Britain. The civil service in Canada certainly needs a reorganization. There is no good reason why the business of the public should not be conducted on a business basis. It is the history of nearly every Canadian government, federal and provincial, that there is much overlapping in the work of different departments and a surplus of staff. A competent business manager should be able to save Canada an enormous sum yearly by reorganizing the departments on a business basis. Mr. Borden has made a good start. It is to be hoped that he will place the entire civil service under the civil service commission. Then we shall not see each new government discharging civil servants to make room for party favorites.

Who pays the duty? Protectionists say the foreigner pays it. The true answer may be found in the following quotation from the New York Wall Street Journal:—

"Two harvesting machines, identical in all respects, manufactured by the Harvester company, are on exhibition in Texas; one bought in Germany for \$80, and the other in Illinois for \$125. There will be reams of 'explanations'—just one reason."

The Canadian tariff lays heavier burdens on Canadians than the American tariff lays on Americans, and Canadian manufacturers sell their goods more cheaply to Asiatics than to Canadians. Yet these are the men from whom we must take lessons in "loyalty."

The Toronto News has discovered another argument against wider markets for the surplus Western wheat. Speaking of the increasing population of Saskatchewan it says:

"By 1950 the surplus wheat for export may be no greater than in the United States today."

What sweet comfort is this! Only thirty-eight more years to wait. Only thirty-eight more years for our wheat to rot for lack of a market. Why should we get impatient? Perhaps a few of us may even be alive in 1950 or our grandchildren may enjoy it while the young men of today sit in the corner and wait for the last call.

Had Ohio carried woman suffrage last week over two million more women would have had votes in the coming presidential election. Six states in the union have already given the same political rights to both sexes, and 1,346,925 women may cast their votes in the coming elections. This is 69,462 more than the number of men who voted in the last Dominion election, namely, 1,277,463. Perhaps this comparison shows more clearly than anything else what progress is being made in the cause of woman suffrage.

On another page of this issue we are publishing an interview with W. J. Laite, secretary of the South African Manufacturers' association, who has come to Canada to study conditions and has apparently got his views on the Canadian tariff from the tariff beneficiaries in the big cities in Eastern Canada. This is where most protectionist visitors look for tariff views.

Proportional Representation

By ROBERT TYSON, Secretary, Proportional Representation League, Toronto

ARTICLE 5.

The Best Municipal Government

In my four former articles I have dealt with the necessity of obtaining real popular representation in order to get good government and clean politics. The present article shows the application of the same principle to municipal affairs.

First, an example of how not to do it, taking the city of Toronto as an example, because I live here. Our city's elections are these:

1. A mayor, elected from the city at large.

2. Four controllers, elected by the "block vote" from the city at large. These, with the mayor form what is known as the "Board of Control." Their salaries are large enough to justify them in giving practically their whole time to the service of the city. They meet sometimes as part of the city council, and more frequently by themselves as a board of five. Subject to a veto of the council, they have large powers.

3. Twenty aldermen, elected from seven wards by the "block vote"; one ward electing two and the other six wards electing three aldermen each.

These twenty-five men are the city council. Besides this, Toronto elects her School Board. The general plan is typical of municipal election methods throughout Canada.

Common Plan Objectionable

Here are the objections:—

1. Public attention is largely concentrated on the mayoralty election, and thereby drawn away from the no less important elections of the other members of the city council. Also, when there are three or more mayoralty candidates, the mayor may be elected by a mere minority, instead of by a clear majority of those who vote.

2. The four controllers are elected by the "block vote"; that is, every elector may vote for four candidates. What this really means is that each voter has to split up his vote into four fractions. If he particularly wants one man on the board, and does not care about the other candidates, all he can do is to give that man one-fourth of his full vote. Similarly, if there are only two candidates he is interested in, or only three, our voter can only poll half or three-quarters of his vote, as the case may be.

"Plumping!" say you. So it is. And plumping is a natural and wholesome electoral instinct. Proportional Representation is "all plumping," on a plan which enables the full vote to count for one candidate instead of only a fraction of it.

Block Vote Absurd

See the absurdity of the block vote. Here you have a large body, the electorate, electing a small body, the four controllers; and yet you propose that each single unit of the larger body should be represented by four units of the smaller body. Surely, if one unit of the larger body is represented by one unit in the smaller he gets all he should have.

Also, see the gross unfairness of the block vote. A bare majority of the voters can put in all the members, leaving the other voters without any representation. Worse still, if three "tickets" were in the field a minority of the voters could elect every member, leaving

a majority of the voters without any representation!

No such results are possible under Proportional Representation.

3. The Toronto Aldermen also are elected by the "block vote," with the objectionable ward system added. Then these three distinct powers—mayor, board of control and aldermen—entail a certain amount of divided responsibility.

Johannesburg's Better System

Now let us look at some actual examples of a better method.

The city of Johannesburg, South Africa, is governed by a city council of ten members, all elected "at large" elected by Proportional voting on the Hare plan. The council elects its own chairman, and he is the mayor. No wards. No block vote. No divided responsibility. There may be twenty candidates at an election, and each elector may not know the record of all of them; but he is sure to know the good record of one candidate. That is all he needs to know in order to vote intelligently. But he will usually know more than this; and he can mark second and third and further "choices" according to his knowledge and preference.

Johannesburg adopted Proportional Representation in the autumn of 1909, and she has held two elections since; that is, in the autumns of 1910 and 1911 respectively. All three elections have demonstrated how the Proportional

plan of a small council to which full power is given. The average number of commissioners or councillors is five, each being the head of a department; and the mayor is simply one of them. Far better government is obtained by this plan than under the old way of electing a great string of officials under the mistaken idea that that was real democracy. By the way, at least one Canadian city has adopted "commission government," to wit, St. John, New Brunswick.

Proportional Representation is not a part of the method of commission government in the United States; therefore there must be something to prevent the commissioners becoming a practical oligarchy; and for this purpose the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are usually added.

An Annual "Recall"

This province of Ontario does not need the Recall, because her annual elections have the effect of "recalling" the whole council yearly. The same remark applies to other Canadian provinces. I have been a municipal voter in Toronto for more than a quarter of a century; I always vote; and I am strongly in favor of our plan of annual elections. They are far better than long terms with the elaborate machinery of the Recall.

Johannesburg and Pretoria do not need the Initiative and Referendum nor the Recall, because they have P. R.

the tendency is still stronger where Proportional Representation is used.

Proportional Representation Bodies

It may be useful to inform you about two old-established organizations which are working to promote the adoption of effective voting, as the Australians call it. There is the Proportional Representation Society, with headquarters at 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, London, England; Hon. Secretary, Mr. John H. Humphreys; and there is the American Proportion Representation League, of which I am the secretary; address: 20 Harbord Street, Toronto, Canada. This league was founded in the United States, and for some years its secretary was Mr. Stoughton Cooley, of Chicago. Most of the members are residents of the United States, but circumstances have now placed the secretaryship in the hands of the old Canadian who has had the privilege of addressing the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide in this series of articles.

THE GUARANTORS OF PEACE

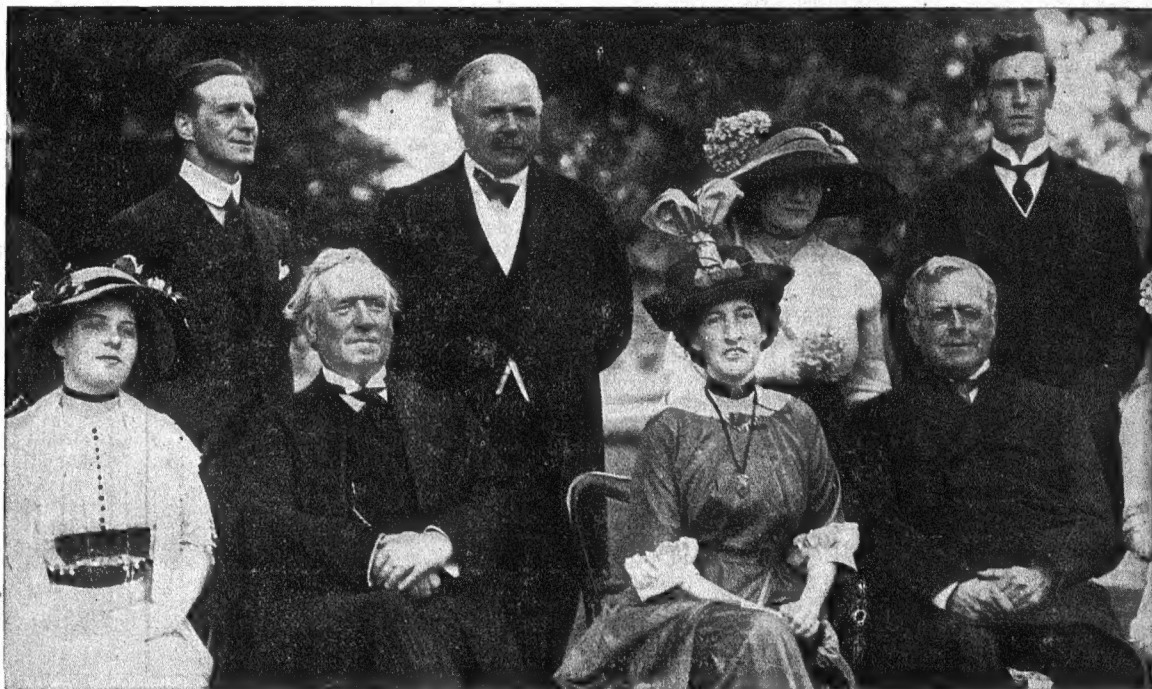
Many of the brightest and soberest European minds are convinced that an appalling crime is in preparation. In a recent issue the London Statist subscribes to a "universal belief at home and abroad that war between this country and Germany is inevitable." The steady, long-continued decline in German and British bonds, the late speech by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the Supplementary Naval Appropriation Bill, and many other circumstances, are pointed to by some people as indicating a drift toward war.

Germany's national destiny demands territorial expansion, it is said, and Britain blocks the way; hence there must be war. Young Germans by the tens of thousands must be sent to slaughter in order that young Germans may have more land to settle on under the flag of the Fatherland, though they can now settle on the same land under another flag if they wish; and no agriculturalist claims that soil is made more fertile by hoisting bunting of another color over it. Germany must be half ruined by colossal war expenditures to promote German trade.

There is only one genuine motive for war between England and Germany—namely, an itch to fight. Behind all the modern statesmanly phrases about national destiny stands the medieval spirit that delighted in killing—the identical spirit that devastated Holland, depopulated the Palatinate, decreed Sicilian Vespers and Saint Bartholomews.

With a government of a Frederick in one country and of a George the Third in the other there would have been war before this; but we think there will be no war, because the people who must do the fighting are now strongly represented in both governments. The Socialists in the Reichstag and their equivalent in Parliament are the best guarantors of peace.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Johannesburg, the commercial metropolis of South Africa, has intrusted its city government to the leadership of a woman, Mrs. A. M. Ellis, who bears the title of "mayoress." Mayoress Ellis is planning a competitive international exhibition of handiwork in October, in which all classes of the population, including the colored natives, will join.



PREMIER ASQUITH ON HIS MEMORABLE VISIT TO DUBLIN

Sitting (left to right); Lady Verney, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Augustine Birrell (Chief Secretary for Ireland).

Standing; Mr. C. Asquith, the Master of Elibank, Miss Asquith and Mr. A. Asquith.

tional plan arouses civic spirit and gives real representation.

Pretoria, in South Africa, is governed precisely on the Johannesburg plan, except that the council is smaller because the city is not so large as Johannesburg.

In England and in Germany the mayor is not elected by popular vote. The council elects him. In some German cities he is the city general manager, advertised for and paid a large salary after the council have appointed him.

Growth of Commission Rule

The United States can also give us some good examples. Nearly two hundred cities and towns south of the line have adopted what is called "commission government." It is really the elec-

tions and councillors who really represent the people. But until Canadian and U. S. cities get Proportional Representation, municipal reformers do well to fight strenuously for the Initiative and Referendum—their point of least resistance.

In order to get "continuity of policy," the "hold over" method is sometimes advocated and used; that is, electing part of your council at one election and part at the next. This is an insidious way of crippling the people's power. They ought to have in reserve the power of turning out the whole council, lock, stock and barrel, if it does not do right. And in practice the "hold-over" plan is needless, because the voters will re-elect a good man again and again. That is a well-known fact under Canadian municipal methods; and

The Mail Bag

BANK ACT AMENDMENTS

Editor, Guide:—Another grain marketing season is now close at hand, and from the weather conditions over the three Prairie Provinces for the past few weeks there is no doubt that the crop will not commence moving until approximately the same date at which movement commenced last year. Even had the crop commenced to move by the 4th or 5th of September, blockade conditions would have been inevitable, but now, with the prospect of no considerable movement until the 15th to the 20th of the month, there is every probability that the West will be faced with as bad or worse conditions than last year.

Many a farmer who has thousands of dollars' worth of grain in store on his farm will be absolutely without funds for a long period owing to the impossibility of marketing his grain. We may discuss, and rightly so, the question of wider markets as a solution to this difficulty for the future, but for the present we must deal with conditions as they are and endeavor to use every possible means to prevent suffering by reason of existing conditions.

It has frequently been suggested in your columns and elsewhere that if the banks doing business in the West would loan money to farmers upon the security of grain in their granaries, many of the difficulties incidental to blockade conditions could be overcome. The banks in the past have been unable to loan money to farmers upon such security by reason of the fact that the Bank Act does not allow farmers to give an assignment of their grain in the same way as other tradesmen and merchants are allowed to do. Thus, when money has been loaned by banks to farmers in the past, it has not been upon definite security upon grain but is based upon the general financial standing of the borrower. The general financial standing of many of our farmers does not appear very favorably on a bank statement in the fall of the year, but at the same time they may possess wealth in the form of grain which, if it could be assigned to the bank as security, would provide them with plenty of money to discharge their more pressing obligations, but curiously enough, section 88 of the Bank Act mentioned above allows chartered banks to take assignments of grain as security from every kind of dealer who has anything to do with the marketing of grain, but does not allow the bank to take the same form of security from the farmer who grows it.

The grain business of the West is conducted entirely upon money borrowed from the banks, and the security given in every case is an assignment of the grain purchased, under section 88 of the Bank Act. This being the case, why should not the farmer, when blockade conditions render it impossible for him to sell his grain to the dealer, be able to raise money on the grain in the same way as the dealer raises it? Of course the objector might be raised that even if the banks had the power, under the Bank Act, they would not advance money to farmers on grain in granaries, but having interviewed prominent financial men in connection with this matter, I am satisfied that many of our financial institutions would be willing to loan money to farmers of good reputation, under the conditions outlined above, provided the Bank Act would allow them, and at any rate, if the banks had the power and refused to exercise it, the responsibility would then rest with them for any financial stringency that might occur in our rural districts.

The chief reason for bringing this matter to your attention at this time lies in the fact that the Bank Act is now up for revision and will undoubtedly be dealt with at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, and if anything is to be done toward the revision of the act in the interests of the farmers of the West, quick action must be taken, and I am strongly of opinion that a revision of section 88, which would allow farmers to give security in the manner

outlined, would be decidedly in the interests of our industry as a whole.

There are doubtless many other matters of importance to farmers in the Bank Act, and it seems to me that representation should be made by the organized farmers of the three Prairie Provinces with a view to having changes effected in their interests. There is no doubt that every other interest will be well represented at the time the Bank Act is under consideration, and we may be sure that many alterations suggested by them would not be in the best interests of farmers. In view of these facts, is it not high time that our Dominion Council of Agriculture take up this matter with a view to looking after the interests of organized agriculture?

I am addressing a copy of this letter to the secretaries of the three Grain Growers' associations of the Prairie Provinces, and trust that some action will be taken.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. DUNNING,

Vice-President Sask. G. G. A.
Regina, Sask.

THE DEMAND FOR SIKHS

Editor, Guide:—Western farmers who hoped to secure Sikhs as farm help must in the meantime do without these

etc., it is just about all that one can do to get the bare necessities of life. Something has got to be done in the very near future or this Western country will all go back to prairie and fall range. If you were to travel through the country and see all the vacant homesteader shacks, monuments of youthful hopes and ambition, you would realize how fast the rural districts are being depopulated. It is a most alarming state of affairs. If the government would spend the thousands of dollars to enable the homesteaders to stay here, who are already in the country and not deceive other people by getting them out to such a country where a man is almost deprived of the breath of life, the country would be much better off.

I came to this country from the States five years ago and have worked very hard, from early morning until late at night, having brought with me a full equipment of horses, machinery, etc., and I am safe to say that I could not clear out today for as much as I was worth before I came to this country.

The farmer's condition in this far West country is absolutely impossible under the present government conditions. I have rented a farm near Winnipeg and will thus be able to get my grain on the market early and save one-half the railroad rates. It costs a man

hope that you will take up this matter in regard to excessive freight rates and keep up the fight for reciprocity, for the natural markets for grain or live stock for Western Canada lie to the south and always will be via Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago. Montreal markets are no criterion to go by for this Western country.

If you should like to see the letter in regard to excessive freight rates would gladly send the one mentioned to you.

C. K. STOKES.

Blackfoot, Alta.

LANDLORDISM IN BRITAIN

Editor, Guide:—If I may be permitted a small space of your journal I would like to give your readers a few thoughts suggested to me by John Robertson's letter. I see it has been the means of arousing added interest on a subject most of us feel strongly on one way or another. I feel that I am somewhat entitled to comment on that epistle from the fact I am one of those few he mentions who have farmed under free trade in England, at least I have in Wales. Mr. Robertson speaks of protection as if it was a natural outcome of the country—something the first settlers found when they came. Owing to this mistake his views of conditions as they are are sadly distorted. Protection is a privilege given to one class, or a number of industries at the expense of another class or industry, which is thereby placed in the unequal position of not only having to stand on its own feet but has to bear the burden placed upon it by Special Privilege given to others. Mr. Robertson seems to ignore the fact altogether that the very industry he is at this time engaged in bears the burdens placed upon it, not for the sake of other industries, but for the benefit of the few engaged in those industries.

Every manufactory in Canada is quite able to flourish without help from the industry of agriculture, but to such an extent has Special Privilege gained a hold that even our legislatures have to succumb to the will of those few, in fact now the one feels dependent on the other. Governments and legislators are bought with the money extracted from those doing productive labor by Special Privilege.

In Britain the government is free from this intrigue, which would at once begin if Special Privilege was again inaugurated. This burden the British farmer has not got to bear. Mr. Robertson has made his comparison entirely not from the man in England who is on the soil to make his living, but from the landlord's point of view. If he had been an English landlord at the present time I could understand his talking as he does.

He says if the English farmer had his way, free trade would be doomed to everlasting perdition. This is flatly wrong. The men who farm in England for a living are tenant farmers. They are an intelligent class of people, perhaps more so than the farmers in any other country in the world, and you have only to look at those counties which are purely agricultural and you will find that not any tariff reformers are elected to represent them at Westminster. Not all that sit on the same side of the House as Bonar Law are protectionists. Even those who style themselves tariff reformers dare not go on a public platform in England and advocate protection plainly. They veil it with the name of "tariff reform," "preference" and the like. Many are the schemes resorted to of late to create

Continued on Page 15

EDUCATING THE PRESIDENT

A little while ago a Saskatchewan farmer went into his nearest town on Saturday afternoon to do some shopping. An implement agent ran across him, and knowing that the farmer needed implements, began to canvass for a sale.

"Well," said the farmer, "I was intending to buy from you fellows, but I couldn't find your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide. I see it in the other farm papers. How is it you don't put your ad. in The Guide?"

"It ain't my fault," replied the agent. "I've been trying to get our head office to put our ad. in The Guide. But they don't like what The Guide says about the tariff. They say they won't put their ad. in any paper that talks about free trade in farm implements. You know it's the advertisements that pay to keep all papers going."

"Yes, I know it is," said the farmer. "And that is just the point. I believe just what The Guide says about the tariff. If we had free trade in farm implements we would get our binders for \$25 less. I don't see any reason why the government should fine me because I'm a farmer. But if you fellows were supporting The Guide with your advertising I would buy from you. There are plenty of other firms just as good that are advertising in The Guide and I'm going to buy from them. You can write to your head office and tell them that if they think they can kill The Grain Growers' Guide by not advertising in it they are badly mistaken, because the farmers won't buy their goods unless they advertise in The Guide. I know a whole lot more farmers that feel just as I do about it. Any implement firm that wants to sell their stuff to me has got to put their ad. in The Guide, because The Guide is fighting for what I believe to be the right thing."

"I don't blame you a bit," returned the agent. "But I'm only the agent and those big fellows at the head office down East are boss. They make a whole lot of money out of the tariff and don't want to see it go down. I know they don't need any protection."

"Well, just tell them my opinion, will you?" said the farmer as he turned away. "I'm a Grain Grower and I stand for free trade in farm implements. The Guide is the Grain Growers' paper and is fighting for free trade and a square deal. The outfit that doesn't advertise in The Guide can't sell goods to me. Good day."

The agent wrote the facts of the case to the head office down East, and the president began to see that he wasn't going to have a very easy time killing off The Grain Growers' Guide. His chief business was to sell implements so he decided to put his advertisement in The Guide.

men. The present demand in British Columbia among farmers and other employers for Sikhs is greater than the supply. There are only four thousand Sikhs in British Columbia. Thousands more would gladly come to Canada, but the immigration regulations prevent them. They are born agriculturists, and intelligent men, but because the Anti-Asiatic Society of British Columbia says they aren't desirable, we can't get them. The Western farmer is hamstrung for lack of help. How long will we stand it?

DAVID ROSS.

Strassburg, Sask.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES

Editor, Guide:—Have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for some time and am sorry to say that I am back on my subscription, but hope to pay up soon. The truth is that between the trusts and combines, bad crops on account of early frosts and droughts and excessive freight rates,

from Blackfoot, Alta., \$150.00 to get a car of grain to market.

Here is a very serious condition of affairs, that needs altering very badly; in regard to discrimination against points west of Winnipeg in freight rates. I am locating near Oakville, Man., and intended to go in for raising hogs along with grain farming and ship some of the feed wheat they are always sure to have in this far West, and to that end wrote the railroad company at Winnipeg for rates; was very much surprised to learn that the rate was 34c per 100 lbs., a distance of 620 miles; while the rate clear through to Port Arthur is 24c per 100 lbs. They also quoted me a rate of \$70.80 for a car of settlers' effects of 24,000 lbs., which is also greatly in excess of regular rates through to Port Arthur.

Can you tell me how long such hold-ups are going to be allowed? If the railroads require a specific case of excessive freight rate charges in the rate investigation, here is certainly one. I

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

HUNDREDS WANT BOOKLET

In answer to our announcement that we had a little booklet designed to help parents in teaching children Nature's truths we have had a deluge of letters from parents all over the country.

One father says significantly: "I would be very sorry indeed for my children to learn these truths in the same manner that I did." Wouldn't you? Think back to your own childhood and try to remember how old you were when you learned these things and who told you of them.

The children of a very vulgar and ignorant family instructed the youth of my home village, with revolting frankness. While our own fathers and mothers went about with their heads in the clouds, satisfied that because they had told us nothing we were blissfully ignorant, these other vulgar parents were coarsely discussing everything before their children and thereby enlightening the town.

I don't suppose any of us "well-brought-up" children would have dared to let our parents know we had this information, and if we had had the temerity we should have been silenced summarily with the stern command not to speak about such things. But children are wise in their day and generation, and we didn't try. Instead we kept the information to ourselves, speculated about it considerably and imbibed further information from older boys and girls who were not over scrupulous about the information they imparted nor over chaste in the giving of it. In justice to the memory of a very cultured mother I must say that this way of coming into knowledge, while it shocked us, had no other effect on my little sister and myself than to disgust us with the people who gave it, and I distinctly remember that while we were still very tiny that we declined to talk to a girl of sixteen who was trying to enlighten us on these matters. But it still appals me when I think of the dangerous nature of the misinformation that girl was trying to give us.

But it is the same shocking old story that has been repeated generation after generation until the last few years, when parents have awakened to their duty in this respect. That they have awakened there can be no doubt from the shower of letters we have received asking for the booklet entitled: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," which we sell for five cents a copy.

Perhaps some of you would be glad to know that we have another small book called: "The Most Beautiful Story In the World," which can be given to the children themselves to read, and which puts the facts very delicately and inoffensively. The cost of it is only ten cents a copy.

The terrible consequence to the young man of impurity of thought and deed are forcibly set forth in a book called "The Nobility of Boyhood," which we will send to any of our readers for fifty cents.

If in sending for any of these books you would care to give your opinion on this or any other matter of interest to the readers of Country Homemakers I will be glad to print your letters on this page.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Kindly address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Miss Beynon:—

This is my first attempt to write in any paper, but if you will think my few lines worth reading or printing good and well. With regard to more right for the women, here is one that heartily joins in the circle. I have long read and studied and seen by experience and different ways that a woman is a slave. She has to obey, so the man says. If the man chooses to sell his place and home she must up and go and leave everything that's dear. Oh the folly of it all. More spunk, sisters! Show them you are no plaything. I am a farm-

er's wife. I have my children to look after. I must get the three meals, milk seven and eight cows, feed ten calves, raise some over 200 chickens, separate the milk, churn the butter, print it, take it to town, buy all that is used for living, such as clothes, groceries, and what is left over do you think John should have a right to tell me that was his? Aber nit, if he did, I should simply tell him all right, I shall be wife only and I should never milk another cow. One woman told me she was not allowed to sell a dozen of eggs so she could buy herself anything unless it had to be bought by the husband. I told her: "Don't you raise another chicken; you have enough with your housework and children." No use to worry, make the best of everything. I am jolly as can be. I have friends wherever I go. My children think the world of me, and do everything to help me. Sometimes I think perhaps it is because I am independent. I can see to the little things that are dear to them, as I don't have to ask hubby for a little money to stretch one mile long. Whenever I have too much to be used for the house I put the balance away or in the bank. There was a time when I was a young and bashful wife. I'd go to my husband and say: "Baby has such shabby shoes and that same old dress. She ought to have a new one." Well, perhaps I'd get it, but first I must go through a catechism if it was really necessary. We must save the money and so on. Well, I would cry by myself a little and feel hurt. Couldn't he see, too, what I needed? I don't do it any more and no more tears either.

Closing with best wishes for Homemakers, I'll sign myself

MA.

I think your first letter is a great success and hope to hear from you soon again.—F. M. B.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER

Francis M. Beynon.

Dear Friend.—I have been an interested reader of the Country Homemakers' page for quite a time, and I'm sure it is doing splendid work. Enclosed find ten cents for two copies of "How to Teach the Truth to Children." We have three bright little boys, eight, six and two years, and they are becoming very inquisitive about the origin of life, and we are very anxious that they receive the plain facts in a pure manner, and it's rather a difficult matter to explain in a simple way. I would be very sorry indeed for my children to learn those truths in the same manner as I did. First impressions are lasting. Let us do our part to make pure impressions. Every father and mother should be interested, and endeavor to give their children a pure conception of life.

Thanking you for your kind thoughts and deeds, I am,

Yours truly,

DADDY.

I agree with you that first impressions are lasting, and I don't believe it is ever possible for the child who has been shocked by a vulgar treatment of this question to make up for the loss of proper instruction.—F.M.B.

HOW ONE GIRL CLEANED A TOWN

Dispatches report that the last "dive" in West Hammond, Illinois, called in derision the "Virginia Brooks," has padlocked its doors. With that ends the campaign of a young woman reformer to purify by publicity a town that used to have a name as one of the most vice-ridden in the land. The story, as gathered from the news columns of the Chicago papers, is as follows. When Miss Brooks was amusing herself with society, music and interpretative dances, a little over a year and a half ago, West Hammond, with a voting population of 750, had fifty-five saloons and all varieties of vice in proportion. She determined to investigate the conditions there when a letter assessing her and her mother \$2,000 on some vacant lots in the town aroused suspicions in her mind about the honesty of West Hammond officials. When some of her intuitions were confirmed, the

girl and her mother closed up their house in Chicago and moved into a cottage in West Hammond. As she could see no way to accomplish anything except through publicity, and most of the population of the town were Polish, Miss Brooks found that her first work was to learn a new language. As soon as she felt confidence enough to attempt a Polish speech she called a voters' mass meeting. It was then being proposed that the town should be made a city. Miss Brooks opposed the plan as only another method to increase special assessments. She had discovered that in the south half of the town there were, on account of overtaxation and graft, only twenty-five houses free from mortgage. The Chicago Tribune reports:

"She was the only woman present at that meeting. She knew that the Poles were an emotional, impulsive people, so she employed firebrand oratory, and her audience sat in rapt silence. At the ensuing election the Poles stood solid, and Miss Brooks won."

When the politicians started the fight all over again, she had to hold three more mass meetings. The city faction was unable to collect the two-thirds vote necessary to reverse the result of



MISS VIRGINIA BROOKS

this first election. Miss Brooks then found herself powerful enough to attempt to urge deeper reforms. From the men she won votes, and the Polish women became such ardent supporters that Miss Brooks had no difficulty to get them to follow her into the streets and "persuade" with militant-suffragette arguments. "It was to the women mostly that we had to look for help," she explains, "because the men were at work in the daytime when we did our most active campaigning." In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch she explains her energetic publicity campaign in frank detail:

"To attract attention to our idea of what government should be, we campaigned vigorously to arouse the people. We did this by publishing in a weekly newspaper, started for the purpose, exposures of graft we had discovered among the thieving officials who were protecting the dive-keepers.

"We reproduced in this paper's columns contracts that were nothing but graft, and we even went to the extent of driving off contractors by force when they tried to put down inferior pavement.

"We were arrested for rioting and threatened in various ways, but we didn't know how to quit. We were determined to drive out the degrading forces.

"Another method that I used to arouse public attention and indignation was to read at mass meetings the names of all property owners who had leased their places for saloons and resorts in West Hammond and in Hammond, Ind. It created a sensation at one woman's club, where I read it, and at some of whose members it struck very closely, but it all served to awaken the public conscience. People began to inquire why

the police didn't clean them out, and gradually all classes, especially the more ignorant, whom we were having difficulty in arousing, comprehended the true situation."

She began to be called a Joan of Arc when her forces chased the paving contractors away. As the police appeared insufficiently interested in governing the lawlessness in saloons and in suppressing resorts and gambling, she organized vigilance committees. In her own words these committees "used militant methods to drive them out." By this is to be understood, however, not hatchets, but big red posters pasted on the front of every dive in town. These advertised the names of the joint-keepers and bore the legend:

WARNING TO DIVES!

THIRTY DAYS TO VACATE.

VIRGINIA BROOKS.

She gives this description of what followed:

"They threatened a variety of retaliation, and tried to embarrass the work by starting suits against me, but it only served to arouse the people more.

"For our part, we tried in every way to interest the courts and the prosecuting attorney, but we never could get an official to act against them. It seemed discouraging at times, and we even contemplated, in the event of ultimate defeat, to organize a rival town.

"No one knows how powerful such a ring organization can be until an effort is made to clean it out.

"However, the time came when every one was up and fighting and determined that West Hammond must be clean, courts or no courts.

"I told the people with all the emphasis I could command that they should rule, and, after studying over the situation, they, too, began to preach the same doctrine. We soon outnumbered the forces of the saloon and resort keepers, as the good citizenship does in every community."

CURES FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS

Thrush

This is a type of sore mouth in which snowy white patches appear on any part of the mouth. It should be sponged with soda water or a boracic acid solution. If the baby feeds from the bottle, see that all utensils are soaked in soda or boracic acid water and then scalded before using. If an infant's mouth is kept clean and its stomach sweet thrush does not occur. Aloin and soda is the best internal remedy for this trouble. It yields promptly to treatment.

Hives

Also known as urticaria. This eruption may look almost as frightful as smallpox, although it is a very simple ailment. Hives are evanescent—that is, the spots come and go, now here, now elsewhere. Sometimes it causes a little choking or bronchitis. Give the babe a soda bath and syrup of rhubarb internally. Look after the stomach. If the breathing is distressed a little ipecac or squills may be needed. Fever does not accompany this eruption.

Colds

Sponge with dilute alcohol and apply warm camphorated oil to the chest and back. Goose fat and quinine incorporated constitute a good, old-fashioned remedy for inunction. If the babe has a cold in the head—"snuffles"—spray liquid vaseline into the nostrils. Do not pile heavy, sloppy poultices on the chest; they do harm. Keep the bowels acting and do not overfeed.

Convulsions

The mother would not class this as a "simple" ailment. It makes the family and neighbors get busy, but convulsions rarely prove fatal. Don't do too much. If convenient, place the child in a warm mustard bath or put the feet in mustard water. Keep the head cool with moist cloths or an icecap. A rectal injection of soap suds and glycerine is usually a good procedure.

Ready for Business

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Has Reorganized Its Office and Is Prepared for the Season's Crop.

Many eyes are turned at present towards The Grain Growers' Grain company, especially among the shareholders and patrons who are the leading farmers of the three Western Provinces, as to its ability to handle the large proportion of this year's crop which will naturally come to it, as well as the operation of the Manitoba government elevators and the two terminal elevators at Fort William, which have been leased from the C.P.R. And naturally so because the farmers have created this company and by their loyalty and hearty support have made it the largest commission firm in the world.

At the commencement of the concern a few farmers were put at its head to work out a solution of the grain marketing troubles, or rather an emancipation of the farmers from the grain monopoly. These men, though endowed with more than ordinary ability and qualified to grapple with any knotty questions which might come up, yet had in the nature of things to rely largely on others to do the clerical end of the business. In the early stages of the company's business there was some difficulty in getting men to leave other concerns and take charge of the work, as they had in mind the failures of other farmers' companies and preferred to take less money where they were. Though the farmers can see the immense benefit The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has been to the grain trade of the West, yet many farmers have been dissatisfied with the way their cars of grain have been handled and with mistakes that have occurred in the office which have been due largely to the want of sufficient staff to handle the large volume of grain which each year has poured upon it.

New Organization

However, the company has entered upon a new era in its history and a thorough reorganization has taken place. Never before has it entered upon a year's business with better prospects or been so well equipped to handle all business which may come its way. Each department of the office has over it a capable experienced manager who thoroughly understands the work under his care. Wm. Moffat, who was elected secretary and director of the company, has had twelve years' experience in one of the largest concerns in the city and will have charge of all the correspondence, and every letter coming in or going out of the office will be under his supervision and an effort will be made to have all letters answered the day on which they are received.

W. J. Lindsay has charge of the elevator department, and his thirty-five years' experience in the grain trade, as commission merchant and local elevator operator, will be of immense value to the company. His genial smile has already taken on a contented look as he has everything in readiness for the season's operations, as far as his work is concerned. He has made an effort in every case to get operators out in the country points in Manitoba agreeable to the farmers, and if the farmers themselves will do their part in appointing local advisory boards to co-operate with him the elevator branch will be a success.

The terminal elevator department has also been placed under such management that any advantage to be derived from that source will certainly come to the company and the farmers as a whole.

The export business will be continued with Mr. Liesner at its head. Mr. Liesner has had a long experience in the export trade and will be able to assist the company in getting the highest prices for the farmers' grain.

Big Staff Ready

J. A. Jenkins comes in with a splendid record of a lifetime spent in the grain business on the south side of the line, to take charge of the accountancy of the whole office, and much has been done already in reorganizing the staff. He has now something like eighty clerks in the commission department alone, and the farmers need have no hesitancy in consigning their grain to the company

this year. The one thing they may be certain of is the loyalty of the office staff to the farmers' interests, and any mistakes that may occur will be fully gone into if the farmer will only take the trouble to acquaint the company with the facts. It is to be hoped that any farmer with a grievance will do so and make this fact generally known, as every letter will now come under the eye of their own director instead of the office staff, as formerly.

The farmers of the West should be proud of the position their company now occupies in the mercantile world, and it is being recognized and respected by the governments and corporations and people alike, as working out an ideal which will be followed by the producing class throughout the whole Dominion and will yet attain to heights never dreamed of by the most optimistic.

Mr. Murray will have charge of the sales department, which has been separated from the secretaryship, leaving him in a position to devote all his time to the selling of the grain consigned. Mr. Murray has had a number of years' experience in this work and will have a very large volume of grain to market.

J. G. MOFFAT.

KILLING COMPETITION

A factory located in Peterboro' county was some time ago engaged in the manufacture of wheels for vehicles. It is stated that wheels are not being made there now.

The Sun is given these reasons for the discontinuance of this form of industry:

The Peterboro' county factory found those controlling other factories, engaged in the same line, selling what are called "A" wheels at the price of "B" wheels, the latter being of a lower grade. The Peterboro' concern naturally experienced difficulty in face of such competition. Then a proposition was made. The Peterboro' company were offered \$5,000 a year for ten years to quit manufacturing wheels altogether. Rather than continue to face destructive competition the offer was accepted, and manufacturing of wheels ceased.

That is the story The Sun heard at various points in Peterboro' during a Grange campaign last week. It was told by men in a position to know the facts.

Is this merely a specimen of the means by which the number of industrial establishments in Canada has been reduced from 75,000 to 15,000 in sixteen years?—Weekly Sun, Feb. 22, 1911.

Taxing Land Values in Alberta

At the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, held in Windsor, Ont., during the last week in August, the following explanation of the system of taxation in force in the Province of Alberta was given to the convention by John Perrie, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for that progressive province:

"At the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta great progress was made towards the doing away with taxation on personal property and improvements. As the legislation passed in regard to taxation is a good deal different from that in force in some of the provinces of the Dominion, I thought it might be of interest to this convention to lay before it some of the principal features of this legislation and to indicate briefly the changes that have been brought about.

"This question of taxation may be dealt with under four heads, as affecting Rural Municipalities, Villages, Towns, and Cities.

"Up to this year we had no provision in our province for the establishment of rural municipalities. We had certain local organizations known as Local Improvement Districts. Their powers were, however, limited entirely to collecting a small tax on acreage basis and expending the money so raised on local improvements. Under the Rural Municipality Act passed at the last session of our legislature, Rural Municipalities may be established throughout the province and when established they are required by this act to levy taxes on lands only; personal property and improvements being exempt from taxation and taxes levied on the land according to its actual cash value without regard to the value of the improvements placed upon these lands by the expenditure of capital or labor. Any movement to make personal property or improvements subject to assessment in our Rural Communities would be strongly opposed.

"Our villages carry on business under

what is known as our Village Act. Before the last session of our Legislature, villages were required to levy taxes on lands, improvements, and personal property, but there was provision whereby any village might petition for authority to levy taxes on lands only. Quite a large number of our villages had petitioned and obtained the authority to do this. A number of them had been assessing in this way for many years and in no case had they reverted to the other system of assessment. Under the provisions of our Village Act, as it has now been amended, all villages are required to levy their taxes on lands only, personal property and improvements being entirely exempt from taxation. This amendment is, I think, giving very good results and there are, of course, many of our villages that were already using this system.

"Prior to the current year practically all the towns in the province levied taxes on lands, improvements and personal property. By the Town Act passed at the last session of the legislature, personal property and improvements are entirely exempt from taxation and taxes are required to be levied on lands only. This act came into force on the 16th of February last and the assessment for the current year in all towns in our province, which come under the act, was levied on lands only. The land is required to be assessed at its actual cash value and the rate of taxation is limited to twenty mills on the dollar exclusive of debenture rates, school rates and local improvement rates. The new act is, I think, working out quite satisfactorily. The only towns experiencing any difficulty being towns that may have been rather extravagant in the past, towns that have miscalculated the extent of their growth, and therefore found it necessary for the assessment previously levied on personal property, improvements and lands to be levied according to the full value of all such property. Where this was done and

where lands have not increased very much in value since last year there has been a shortage in revenue, but this is a matter which they will, no doubt, be able to adjust in a short time.

"It might be noted in connection with this that three towns in our province did not come under the provisions of our Town Act when it came into force because these towns had been established by special charters. These towns may, however, come under the provisions of our Town Act by making application. One of them has already done so.

"With reference to our cities I might say that we have as yet no City Act. All our cities are incorporated and carry on business under charters granted by the legislature. The cities may, therefore, have different systems of taxation. The City of Edmonton levies taxes on lands only. The other cities in the province are changing their system of assessment with the intention that in a few years no taxes will be levied on personal property or improvements.

"In connection with the question of taxation, reference might be made to the giving of bonuses and granting of franchises, both these matters being questions which are usually closely associated with taxation. The whole trend of legislation and public opinion appear to be against the giving of bonuses or granting of franchises. Under our Rural Municipality Act no power is given to grant franchises and the giving of bonuses either in cash or by exemption from taxation, which is probably a worse method, is strictly prohibited. In our Town Act there is no provision for the giving of franchises and special provision is made that towns shall not give a bonus to any railway corporation.

"While it is not possible to discuss fully the merits and results of our method of taxation in a short paper of this kind, I might just say in conclusion that hand in hand with this change in the system of taxation and the movement against bonuses and franchises has grown up a strong desire for municipal ownership of all public utilities, and if these ideas are carried out, and it appears that they will be carried out, it will only be a matter of a few years before all personal property and improvements will be exempt from taxation throughout the province, and before the giving of bonuses and ownership of public utilities by corporations will cease."

DYNAMITE PLOTS BY CAPITAL

The great Lawrence strike will still be remembered as one of the chief industrial struggles of the year. One of the chief events of that strike was the finding of large quantities of dynamite in the houses of the strikers. The result was that not only were the men so accused, arrested and imprisoned, but much discredit was thrown upon those having charge of the concerted movement for higher wages. The latest developments of that particular feature are most sensational. It has been discovered that the mill-owners were guilty of the whole plot, using this method to get public opinion upon their side. Last week the man who bought the dynamite for them confessed, and then committed suicide. On Friday last William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Mills, was arrested on the charge of conspiracy. While one may not fairly assume the guilt of the prisoner, it may at least be seen that similar outrages that have been charged to striking labor in the past may have had similar initiative. The long series of dynamite explosions in connection with the bridge builders' union of the United States, culminating in Los Angeles, may possibly be reconsidered in the light of the new facts revealed in the Lawrence instance.—Ottawa Citizen.

SOLD IMPURE SEED

During the past week the Ellison Milling Co., of Lethbridge, Alta., were convicted, under the Dominion Seed Control Act, of having in the season of 1912 sold alfalfa seed containing dodder, a noxious weed under the above Act. This case is of special interest to farmers and seed merchants in that it is the first prosecution in Alberta under this Act. It is, however, the intention of the Dominion Seed Branch hereafter to rigidly enforce the Act in the Western provinces. In consequence merchants and others handling seed should see that all seed offered for sale complies with the provisions of the Act.

Where Is The Market?

One of the features of the Saskatchewan exhibit in the Government building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, recently was a large streamer with the following in red and black lettering:—

In 1901 1 per cent. of Saskatchewan arable acreage produced 18,000,000 bushels of grain.

In 1911, a decade later, 15 per cent. of Saskatchewan's arable acreage produced 212,000,000 bushels of grain.

By 1921, less than a decade hence, Saskatchewan will be producing 500,000,000 bushels of grain.

While Saskatchewan's production of grain was increasing 1,073 per cent. Canada's consuming power increased only 34 per cent., and Great Britain's imports of wheat decreased slightly.

Where is this grain to be marketed? Echo answers, Where?

MEERSCHAUM

SMOKING TOBACCO



MEERSCHAUM

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE
SMOKING TOBACCO

10c. PER PACKAGE.

The Immigrants' Impression of Quebec.

Thomas (Yorkshire) — Isn't this a grand sight, Andrew? There's nothing like this at home."

Andrew (Fifeshire)—I dinna call it so very grand. It's nothing to Edinburgh rock and castle....
..... But listen. I'll take all that back since they sell "Meerschaum" Smoking Tobacco in the toon. I have not much left, and I canna' do without it."

Thomas—"You're right there, Andrew. Once you smoke "Meerschaum" you'll always smoke it."



PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOR

A convention of delegates from trades and labor unions, farmers' unions and central bodies in Alberta was held in the Trades Hall, Lethbridge, on June 14 and 15, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Federation of Labor. Delegate Donald McNabb, of Lethbridge, was elected chairman and W. Smitten, Lethbridge, secretary of the convention. Delegate Levenne, of Lille Local, welcomed the new movement on behalf of the miners, telling how they had been misrepresented by the capitalist press. If the U.F.A. and the workers understood each other's difficulties a strong, united organization could do effective work. Chairman McNabb outlined the grievances of the miners and expressed the hope that the proposed federation would obtain reform legislation such as the U.F.A. by its aggressive action had succeeded in having passed. They had often been told that the Western farmers were a prosperous and contented class, but he had had some experience as a farmer himself and had come to the conclusion that it was easiest way of losing money he knew of. The sooner the various classes of workers united in their demands the sooner would reforms come about. Ninety per cent. of the farmers were mortgaged to the limit and as the interests of the farmers and city toilers are identical the sooner they organized on a common field, the better.

President Tregillus' Argument

President W. J. Tregillus, of the U.F.A., said the farmers were as much laborers as the miners or any other industrial workers. He was strongly in favor of the proposed union. The farmers receive less than fifty cents of every dollar they earn. The wealth they produce is taken away from them by the capitalist class through excessive transportation charges, unjust express rates and other levies. Party politics he denounced as being the greatest curse the country had ever known and stated that the best men were being spoiled by partisanship.

After further discussion the constitution was adopted, containing among others the following articles to be voted upon by labor and farmer associations:

Constitution

"The modern production of wealth being a social process requiring a collective labor of the working class to put in operation, it therefore follows that if labor is to permanently better its condition it must achieve the social ownership and control of those means of production, transportation and distribution which are necessary to the well-being of society as a whole.

"Believing that a thorough understanding of our class interests is essential to the betterment of our conditions, and realizing that our interests may be best conserved by a thorough organization of the workers, we hereby unite under the following rules for the purpose of:

"1—Carrying on the work of education and organization.

"2—Giving collective expression to our legislative requirements.

"3—Rendering such aid as is possible in the uplifting of all organized workers affiliated, for the betterment of their conditions.

"4—To provide a means for the circulation of information of importance to Organized Labor.

Name and Representation

"This body shall be known as the Alberta Federation of Labor.

"Any Trades or Federal Labor Union or any Central Body, District Board, Building Trades Council, Allied Trades Council, United Farmers of Alberta and similar bodies existing in the Province of Alberta shall be entitled to membership in the Federation upon the approval of the Executive Board.

"Each organization affiliated with the Federation shall be entitled to representation on the following basis: Each labor union shall be entitled to two delegates for the first hundred members or less and one delegate for each additional hundred or majority fraction thereof. Central Labor Bodies, District Boards, United Farmers of Alberta and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

Revenues

"The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of two cents per member per month from all local unions; from central bodies, al-

lied trade councils and similar bodies one dollar per month. All monies shall be payable in advance to the secretary in two yearly instalments due and payable in June and December of each year.

Resolutions and Officers

The convention adopted resolutions, unanimously endorsing Direct Legislation, a parcels post system and a compensation act for workmen disabled through accident. The election law which requires an election deposit by the candidate was denounced as debarring labor representatives, and it was resolved that one hundred signatures of electors should be deemed sufficient nomination. The next convention, it was decided, will be held at Medicine Hat on the second Friday in July, 1913.

The following officers were elected: President—J. O. Jones, Hillcrest United Mine Workers' association.

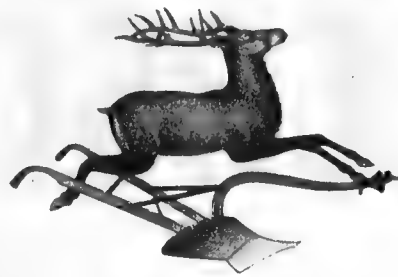
Vice-Presidents—W. J. Tregillus, Calgary U.F.A., and J. Quinsey, Sundial U.F.A.

Secretary-Treasurer—L. T. English, Typographical Union, Lethbridge.

U. F. A. Resolution

The matter of the proposed federation was taken up afterwards at a meeting of the U.F.A. executive, when the following sympathetic but non-committal resolution was adopted: "That we tender the Alberta Federation of Labor our sympathy in their objects and assure them that when any common ground arises we shall be pleased to work with them."

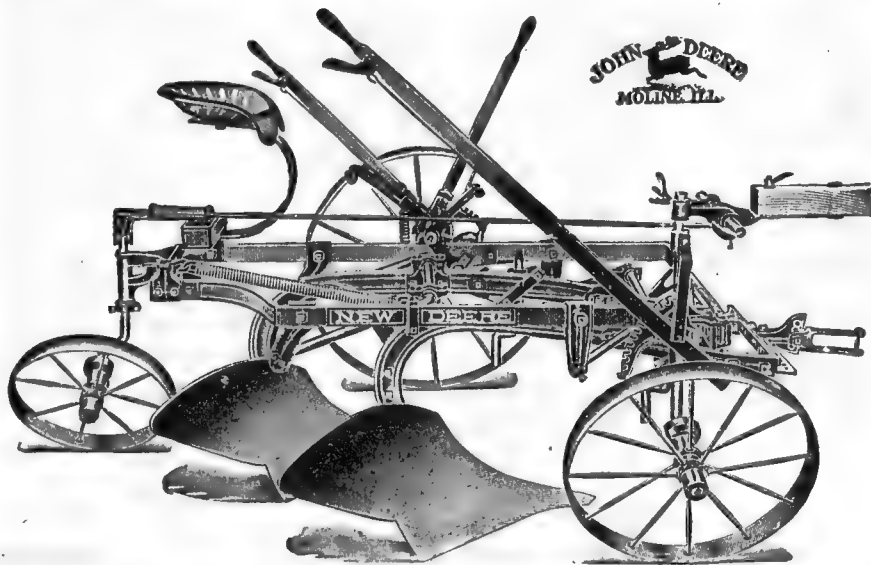
The Sign of
The World's Best



In Farm
Implements

Any Implement that bears the above Trade Mark will give the user Satisfactory Service,
a service the result of a uniform High Quality—Quality of Material—
Quality in Design—and Quality of Work

Light Draft New Deere Gang Plow



Quality of Material

A Plow may be designed along the proper lines, but if built of low grade material will prove an item of expense, or if the material is not uniform some parts of good material, others inferior, which cause inconvenience and expense by delay on account of breakages. Both the raw materials and the finished parts are tested to a standard, so that it is only the highest grade material that enters into the construction of the John Deere Plows. There is no risk in buying a John Deere Plow.

Quality of Design

A Plow may be built of the best material, yet if not designed properly will prove a failure. Not designed in such a way as to be easily handled, light draft, or balanced properly, John Deere Plows are built in a practical manner, by the most experienced plow manufacturers in the world. The design of the John Deere Plows is the standard which guides all other plow builders.

Quality of Work

A Plow may be built of good material, well designed, but unless it will do good work it is not worth having at any price. John Deere Plows have a world-wide reputation for quality of work. More John Deere Plows in use than any other make is evidence of the highest quality. The best article always has the largest sale. Buy a Light Draft John Deere Gang. Get Service and Quality.

John Deere Engine Plows

Are built of the highest grade material—Are the lightest draft—The easiest to operate—The only Eng. Plows with the screw clevis device, whereby plows can be adjusted to desired depth while in operation—No time lost by plows clogging, high arched beams give plenty clearance—Shares can be changed in a few minutes—The only plows with quick detachable shares—One lever lifts two bottoms—Gauge wheel does not interfere with rolling colter—Rolling colter can be moved to whatever position desired—High range of hitch suitable for any style of engine—Equipped with John Deere Bottoms. The World's Standard.



Write for Booklet giving Full Information

We have a beautiful illustrated booklet telling all about engine plowing. We cannot tell you about all the superior features of John Deere Engine Plows in a one-page ad., it takes a good sized book to do so. Just write us, we will be glad to send you this book free.

GET A JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

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Calgary

Edmonton

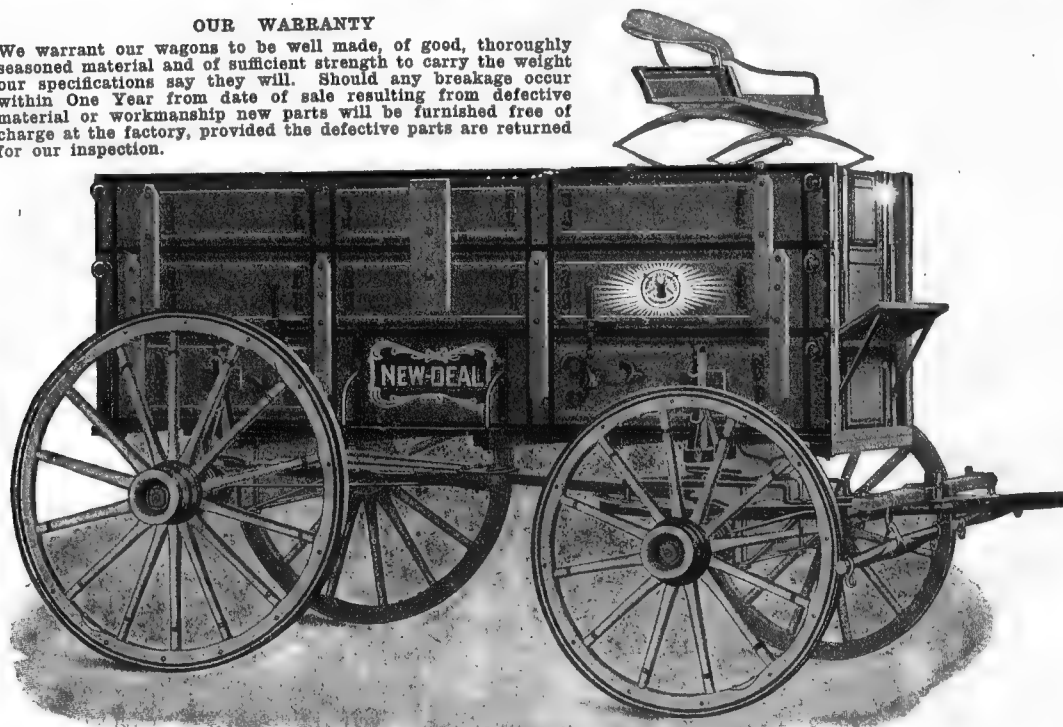
Lethbridge

The Wagon for Work and Wear

Is the **NEW DEAL** 

OUR WARRANTY

We warrant our wagons to be well made, of good, thoroughly seasoned material and of sufficient strength to carry the weight our specifications say they will. Should any breakage occur within One Year from date of sale resulting from defective material or workmanship new parts will be furnished free of charge at the factory, provided the defective parts are returned for our inspection.



NEW DEAL WAGON WITH TIP TOP BOX

Don't buy a wagon for your farm work until you have seen the "NEW DEAL" and have read the brief guaranteed details of its exceptionally strong construction. If the very best material that grows and painstaking care on the part of skilled mechanics count for anything, there can be nothing better than the

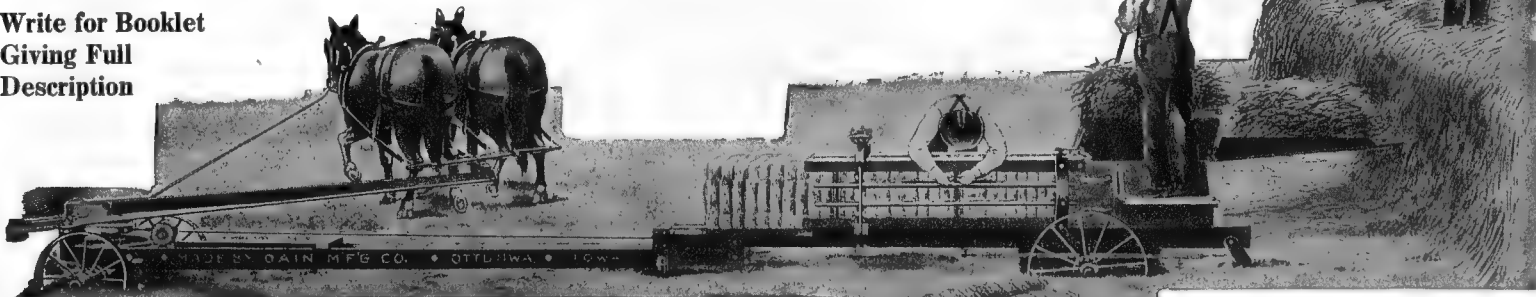
New Deal Wagon

You don't buy a wagon for a season, but in the hope that it will be the "same old wagon" when the youngest on the farm is hoary with time. The NEW DEAL is designed to escape the wear and tear of all the friction that human skill can get rid of. And we have succeeded beyond all expectations.

Write for our Catalogue

Baling Hay in a Profitable Way

Write for Booklet
Giving Full
Description



Dain Pull Power

Hay Press

Pull power means that the plunger is drawn towards the horses—not pushed away from them. The step over is low down, which makes it easy for the horses. Capacity is therefore increased. Bales are delivered in front, and do not interfere with placing the Press in the most convenient position near the centre of the stack. Delivery of the bales in front keeps them out of the chaff and dirt and out of the way of the operator. Large Feed Opening makes the DAIN easy to feed. The Automatic Tucker insures neat, smooth, square-ended bales. The DAIN Hay Press being all steel, no difficulty is experienced by warping when exposed to the weather or swelling when in contact with damp hay. Steel Bed Reach connecting the power and press. Plunger Head and Draw Bar are steel. This also means, in addition to the above advantage, that its construction is such as will stand the heavy strain a Hay Press is subject to.

*The Dain Hay Press possesses many advantages by way of Construction,
Ease of Operation and Low Cost of Maintenance*

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.

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Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg - - - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning - - - Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer

Fred W. Green - - - Moose Jaw

A Business-like Meeting at Keddlestone

A meeting of the Keddlestone branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was held at Moorland school on Monday, August 5, at 8 p.m. In the absence of the president, the vice-president Mr. George Thompson presided. The secretary read the minutes of the first annual meeting of the supporters of the Keddlestone Co-operative Elevator company, also minutes of the meeting of the board of management held at the elevator on July 17. The reply by Mr. Dunning to questions brought up at the meeting was also read. After this the Provincial Hail Insurance scheme was discussed thoroughly. The secretary had already prepared a petition to the council requesting that the Hail Insurance Act be put in force in this district. This petition was signed by all present, 22 names being put on the list and read as follows:—
To the Council of Local Improvement District 190:—

Whereas there has been passed by the Provincial Legislature an act to authorize Hail Insurance by Municipalities; and whereas it is enacted that any council may decide, between August 1 and October 1, to submit to the ratepayers at the next annual election a by-law empowering the Local Improvement District to engage in the proposed undertaking of Hail Insurance; and whereas, after due consideration, we, the undersigned residents of the said Local Improvement District 190, consider the said act to be to our advantage as farmers,

Now therefore this is to petition you, the council of the said Local Improvement District 190, wherein we reside, to take the necessary action to put the said Hail Insurance Act in force in our district.

W. G. PALMER,
Sec'y Keddlestone Branch.

I would like to get as many members in the Annaheim and St. Gregor associations as possible, and would ask you to send me the necessary literature, for instance, "The Association and its Work," and what they have done for the welfare of the farmers, and any literature which in your opinion would be good to place before the farmers to show them how necessary it is to unite in order to protect and demand our rights.

MICHAEL KUNZ,
Sec'y Annaheim Branch.

Yours of the 16th inst. to hand enclosing \$1.00 for literature. We are today mailing you, under separate cover, a parcel of literature that we have on hand. First, a number of annual reports of the Convention held at Prince Albert, 1910. If you read carefully the reports of the various officers contained in this pamphlet and the letter from Mr. Partridge, Mr. Motherwell's address, Mr. Langley's speech and the various resolutions passed, you will gain a mint of information. Let me draw your attention to the Memorial presented to the Hon. R. L. Borden on his trip West, which is also a copy of the one presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western tour. Then read carefully the reports and minutes of the last Convention held in Regina, 1912, also a little pamphlet regarding the Hail Insurance proposition, duties for presiding officers and the art of public speaking. Read carefully "An Engine of Democracy," and for further information study "The Grain Growers' Association and Its Work."

After having digested the above mentioned, be sure to read carefully the various articles that appear in each issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, and see that all your members get a copy of this and all the farmers in your vicinity who are not members. Point out to them that every organization endeavors to secure benefits for its mem-

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

bers, but this association is like a missionary of the cross, it does all the fighting and gives the benefits to every member of its class, but do not fail to point out that there are individual benefits and community benefits which come from careful study and practice of discussing local, provincial and Dominion questions as is the duty of every Canadian citizen and tell them that there is no organization today in Western Canada has a greater socializing and nationalizing effect than our Grain Growers' association, that there is no organization of men which compels political parties of both shades in the three Western provinces to sit up and take notice more than does this farmers' movement.

When you want further information we shall be pleased to try and give you anything you may want that is not contained in the enclosed package of literature.
F. W. G.

Still They Come

At a meeting held here on the 10th inst. we formed a branch of the Grain Growers' association. Regular monthly meetings will be held at Green Briar schoolhouse on the evening of the first Saturday of each month. The following officers were elected:—

President, George S. Tucker; vice-president, William Beckler; secretary-treasurer, John McConachie; directors, W. E. Salter, Wm. Leckie, James Ray, John Lufkin, C. A. Goodman, C. H. Christopher. Kindly send me 50 membership cards and a number of constitutions, also any other literature available for new branches.

JOHN McCONACHIE,
Sec'y Green Briar Assn.

I have to inform you that a meeting was held here on the evening of the 18th inst., and a subordinate association of Grain Growers of Crest Wynd was formed. As far as I know everything was done according to the constitution of the Central association. A president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer and six directors were elected. We have now eleven members at present. \$1.00 entrance fee was charged. Should there be anything more done in the starting, etc.? I would be pleased to hear from you regarding any literature such as by-laws, etc. Then I can send in the 50c per member to the treasurer of the Central association. Any other information will be thankfully received.

JAMES H. RUMAGE,
Sec'y Crest Wynd Branch.

At a meeting held here on Saturday, August 10, a local branch of the G.G.A. was formed when twelve members joined and paid the annual fee of \$1.00. Mr. Richard Beilby was elected president, Mr. Ed. Switzer, vice-president, and R. C. Borthwick, secretary-treasurer. The work of appointing the executive was not completed on account of another meeting preventing as good a turnout as was expected. I think that this district will be able to have a good strong branch before winter. Another meeting will be held on August 24, when we expect to have some literature and hints from headquarters. Any forms for remittances or other forms will be thankfully received.

R. C. BORTHWICK,
Sec'y Kelfield Branch.

Yours of the 14th inst. to hand, in which you inform us that an organization meeting was held at your point and that twelve joined and paid their fee of \$1.00. We note you have not completed electing your executive, and also note that you will be holding another meeting on August 24 when you expect to have some literature and hints from headquarters. We are today enclosing you a bunch of literature which, if read carefully, will give you a good fair insight as to what we are trying to do. Rest assured that you will be of great assistance to the general association, which is now operating in between six and seven hundred points in this

province, and there will doubtless be the biggest parliament of farmers at Saskatoon this coming winter ever held in Western Canada. Besides this, if you conduct your local association along the lines set forth in the literature, there is no doubt that every individual member as well as the community will find themselves widening in knowledge of public questions of the day and the general duties involved in Canadian citizenship, because in our democratic form of government the government will be what we make it, and there is absolutely no use to complain of things as they exist in this country, because we have the making of them, and it is simply on account of our ignorance or our inability if we do not have things the way we want them.

You should send in to this office one-half of the membership fees collected together with any resolutions you would like to bring to the attention of the whole body. I shall be pleased to give you any further information or instructions at any time. There are no forms necessary for remittances except you should heed carefully the instructions on the top of this letter re remitting. We on our part send you receipts for any monies sent in which will be accounted for in our annual statement and from time to time in The Guide.

F. W. G.

I am enclosing herewith \$5.00, being half the membership fees collected at our last meeting. I would be pleased if you could forward me some copies of pamphlet No. 1 re the elevator act, also a few copies of the constitution and by-laws of the G.G.A.

D. A. B. CAMERON,
Sec'y Manna Association.

Received with thanks fifty G.G.A. buttons, membership cards and literature for St. Boswell G.G.A. I enclose postal note for \$1.00 balance due on same.

W. P. YELLAND,
Sec'y St. Boswell's Branch.

ANOTHER STOUT YOUNGSTER

I take pleasure in informing you that the farmers of Blumenfeld school district called a meeting on the 18th of August to consider forming a local branch of the G.G.A. George Simon gave an address on the aims and benefits of the association and the case was presented with such clearness that of the twenty persons present all unanimously decided to form a local and paid in their fees. The name of our branch is Blumenfeld, Sedley P.O. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Peter Krauss; vice-president, Antoine Gerein; secretary-treasurer, George Simon; directors, I. Ell, Frank Rissling, Jim Gerein, George Ferner, Jos. Schlosser, Jacob Wolbaum. The regular monthly meetings will be

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

held at the Blumenfeld schoolhouse, five miles north of Sedley. Our next meeting will be held on the 22nd of September. Kindly send me a report of the last convention and any other literature you may have which would assist us in our work. Enclosed you will find \$10.00 membership fees to Central.

GEORGE SIMON,
Sec'y Blumenfeld G.G.A.

Sec'y Grain Growers' Association:—

In regard to your note. We have had a meeting of directors and on account of your already having a branch named "Pleasant Valley," the directors unanimously decided to change our name and to be known henceforth as "Moose Pond Branch." This is the old name of the locality, and doubtless many old timers will know us all the better by this name. We are sorry if we have caused any inconvenience to the original Pleasant Valley branch. We are all brothers and wish them every success and prosperity.

WALTER EAGLESTONE,
Sec'y Moose Pond G.G.A.

Yours of the 31st ult. to hand, in which you have agreed to have your branch called "The Moose Pond Branch" instead of Pleasant Valley. This is O.K. Moose Pond in touch with Moose Jaw should be able to secure all the Jaw and all the water necessary to bring about the conditions that ought to prevail in the vicinity around about and between the two. No inconvenience was caused to the original Pleasant Valley branch.

Glad to note your brotherly tone. We are endeavoring to spread that over this province. Wishing you every success in your endeavor to market your bountiful crop.

F. W. G.

Agitation is a strong word. We read that after the agitation of the waters of the Bethesda pool the first to leap in was healed.

Organization is a comprehensive word. There is nothing seen, felt or heard but what is the result of it.

Education is a world full of meaning and the equipment of everything that breathes.

Co-operation is a result of all the others and its fruit emancipation.

Therefore agitate, organize, educate to co-operate. Use to the fullest of your opportunity the farmers' co-operative movement.



Ahead of Them All!

IN
**POWER
EFFICIENCY
AND
VALUE**

Also in 5 and 8
H. P. Sizes

The Gilson 60 Speed Six-Horse Gasoline Engine

SETS AN ENTIRELY NEW STANDARD IN FARM POWER MACHINERY
IN ITS SIMPLICITY, POWER, EFFICIENCY AND PRICE.

This wonderful engine, mounted on truck as illustrated, is of same dimensions as other well known 8 horse power makes. It develops 9 horse power and the price is less or no more than other makes of 4 and 5 horse mounted on skids only. A new Automatic Governor saves one third the fuel necessary in other makes. Positively the best and cheapest engine made. Write for complete illustrated particulars.

Renfrew Machinery Co. Ltd., General Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

an opinion in favor of protection. One of the latest is an organization known as the Workingmen's League. This league is formed entirely by tariff reformers and party funds. It is supposed, among agricultural laborers, particularly to foster opinion dictated to them in favor of protection. If farmers in England "do not hold their own" it is owing to the remnants of Special Privilege handed down from years gone by. Mr. Robertson says only the most energetic by the help of greatly reduced rents have been able to stay on the land, which amounts to an admission that the rents were too high. The lot of the farmer in England would be different if he could throw off Special Privilege entirely as we are seeking to do here. As it is, he is fairly well off and enjoys a standard socially unknown to the farmer on this continent—note Mr. Robertson's letter where he says they do not emigrate. But he is by no means free from the shackles of Special Privilege. Not only is he charged a rental all he can pay, but with that he has to pay one-tenth of its value as tithe to the Established Church, which in many of the country places is only attended by the parson, his clerk, the squire and his family. Some years ago under the Gladstone administration when ground game, such as rabbits, etc., came under the head of vermin and the farmer was allowed by law to kill without a license, he was plainly told that if he did so he would be served with a notice.

So not only has he to put up with a game preserve in the vicinity, but he dare not kill on his own farm, what destroys his crops because it would injure the sport of shooting, which is an organized affair every year among the "quality." All this he has to allow over his land and through his crops, to say nothing of the hunting of game by packs of hounds and horsemen destroying crops and fences. Again, if there is a stream of water running through the farm and abounding with fish he dare not under penalty secure any, as the right of fishing is held by the "conservative fishing club," which is composed of landlords and their favorites. No others need apply for membership, hence the movement known as "Rebecca" riots in Wales. With these and many other drawbacks through Special Privilege I still believe the man who farms for a living in England has a better time than his brother in Canada who farms for the same end.

To quote the fact that the price of land is increasing as a mark of prosperity is rubbish. The price of land goes up because of the great immigration and trading in land by speculators who by a system of direct misrepresentation manage to attract capital from all parts of the world. To the man who is on the soil to make a living the value of his land is to him what he gets out of it, and it is not he who partakes of any profits accruing from bloated valuation. Mr. Robertson says: "Farm land is rising in value every year, the biggest increase in any one year as far as I know since last fall." Why did he not say at once since the Borden government got in power and the stability given to protection? One thing is certain, the cost of living has greatly increased since that time. I hope Mr. Robertson will derive the full benefit of the increase in valuation for the levying of duty on farm machinery a few weeks back. A man must surely be ill-informed who believes that the statement that the average farmer pays duty to the amount of \$200 is a misprint. It is much more than that in my own case without taking into account what you have to pay because of that duty. For instance, it is not too much to say that every suit of clothes made to measure in Saskatoon costs at least \$10 more than it should and everything else in proportion. Tomatoes are retailing at country points at 25c per can, while the tomato producer in Ontario is not paid anything like a fair price although the retail price is at least 75 per cent. too high.

The greatest asset of a country is a virile and contented population, which is impossible under protection or Special Privilege of any kind, which makes for strife, separation, discontent and in the end anarchy. In the argument against

free trade it is useless to point to Great Britain and the industrial unrest there during the last few years. Free trade is not the cause of strikes in England, but the result of the compulsory and free education act of 1870. There are signs that the heaven then put in is beginning to move the whole lump. The great coal strike, for instance, was not a strike for higher wages, but for better conditions, such as housing with healthy surroundings and conveniences which are only natural demands of an enlightened democracy. That most Englishmen farming in Canada are from the towns and cities proves nothing except that the English farmer is not the transient kind like the American—a trait entirely due to protection.

As long as Special Privilege is allowed to farm the farmer or all who are doing productive labor, so long will the farmer satisfy the demands of Special Privilege in the easiest manner possible. This accounts for the depopulation of the farms in the Eastern States, and is fast depopulating the "eastern townships" in our own country, besides creating conditions in this West that are bound to be a detriment for many years to come.

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask.

GOOD ROADS AND CHEAP MONEY

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to submit a municipal proposition to your readers

for their special benefit and approval. For an illustration we will take one township. We will value the land at \$25.00 per acre which will give \$576,000 of a borrowing power. Now then, we will issue bonds at the minimum rate of five per cent. and the maximum rate of twenty per cent. We will figure that there is a man on every quarter section in the township, and at five per cent. on \$576,000 would enable each man to borrow from township treasury \$200.00 by getting treasury or Dominion notes at one per cent. and charging ten per cent. to the man that borrows this money, and allow him to pay one per cent. in money to the township treasury to be paid to the Government as interest on the bond. Let him pay nine per cent. of this ten per cent. in work on the public roads. The interest on \$200 at ten per cent. would be \$20.00. Thereby we would get \$18.00 of work on the road. This nine per cent. would have to be worked out on the road. Now if the people in the township could use ten per cent. bonds this would give each man \$400.00 at five per cent. interest, one per cent. to the Government and nine per cent. in work on the road. Practically we would only have to pay in cash one per cent., the balance in work. Now if we could use \$800 to the man which would be the limit or the maximum bond issue, thereby cutting his interest down to two and half per cent., and we would get the same amount of work on the public roads. Understand the Government is not in

business for profit, but for the benefit of the people, and if the people can put up the security, the Government must come across with the goods. Now as I said before all that is necessary is to pay the money back to the Government and if we get it at one per cent. it will take one hundred years, and at two per cent. fifty years. In this way the bond will be self depreciating and when the Government gets its money back and the bond is paid the people will have had the benefit of the money. Of course we can use nothing but treasury notes at a very low rate of interest. The lower the rate we get, the more work we will get on the roads. In this way we get a perpetual road fund without any expense to the people as they will get the benefit of the money by paying out only a very little cash.

Yours respectfully,

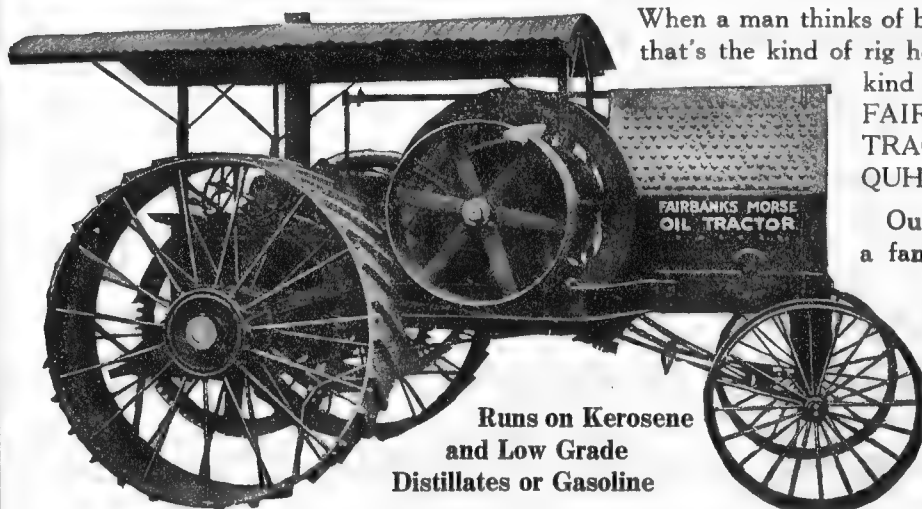
ANTI-SHYLOCK.

CLEARING UP MISCONCEPTIONS

Editor, Guide:—You are doing a good work in your editorials and in stimulating correspondence on such topics as Direct Taxation, the Referendum and Tariffs in general as a burden upon production, and I grant that in order to obtain reforms of either a social or political character it has always been necessary for someone to go ahead of the masses to blaze the trail, but it has been strongly on my mind of late that some of the energy and ability which

Continued on Page 18

A Threshing Outfit that "Makes Good"



Runs on Kerosene
and Low Grade
Distillates or Gasoline

When a man thinks of buying a threshing outfit, that's the kind of rig he hopes to get. It's the kind we offer farmers in our FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTOR and the FARQUHAR SEPARATOR.

Our Oil Tractor is already a familiar figure on Western Canada's broad prairies where it has been doing sterling work for many years. Our task was to find a Separator that would make a worthy co-worker for our Tractor and measure

up in every way to the Fairbanks-Morse standard. After severe and prolonged tests under actual working conditions, we adopted the Farquhar Separator as the machine best suited to the needs of Western Canada, and now offer it in conjunction with the Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor as an unbeatable outfit for threshing. If you are looking for a threshing outfit that will get through with hard work and stand the racket with least trouble, get the

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor and Farquhar Separator

Both machines are sold subject to our guarantee, ensuring against defect in materials and workmanship. Fill in and mail the coupon to our nearest office and you will get handsome illustrated catalogues dealing with both machines by return mail.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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We Manufacture

FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTORS, 15-30 and 30-60 h.p.
GASOLINE ENGINES, ALL TYPES, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 h.p.
BINDER ENGINES, ADAPTED TO ALL MAKES OF BINDERS
MARINE ENGINES, 2 and 4 CYCLE, 1 to 6 CYLINDERS
HAND AND POWER PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
TRUCK AND PITLESS WAGON SCALES

COUPON

(G.G.G. 9-12)

(Send to our nearest office)

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO.,
Please send Catalogue of your Limited

(state on what subject)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

OUR STANDARD FOR

During the last six years the grain growers of the prairie provinces have supported their own company until it is now by far the largest commission house in Canada. The Grain Growers' Grain Company handles all consigned grain on commission, or will buy your grain on track in car lots. Its chief business is to sell the farmers' grain on a commission, and to get for the farmer the very best price the market can afford.

We now number in our ranks thirteen thousand farmers. Our record in the past is one of which every farmer may be proud. The future looks brighter than ever.

In shipping your grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company you get the highest value for your grain under existing marketing conditions. All the profits made by The Grain Growers' Grain Company are returned to the thirteen thousand shareholders in the form of dividends, or used to improve conditions for the grain growers generally.

To Increase
Handling
50,000,000
and our Paid
Capital to
\$1,000,000

FARMERS!

If you want Results such as
The Grain Growers' Company

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

FOR THIS YEAR

Increase Our

Handling to

1,000,000 Bus.

Our Paid-up

Capital to

1,000,000

Important Results ship to

Grain Growers' Grain Co.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the most powerful factor in the country today in the improvement of market conditions.

Our Claims Department is specially for the benefit of our shippers. Hundreds of farmers who would have been helpless working individually have, through our Claims Department, secured justice.

We are watching the world's markets every day. The immense amount of farmers' grain we control puts us in a position to take advantage of market conditions to a greater extent than any smaller company can do. Our aim is to create conditions by which the farmers will get the full value of their grain. In Manitoba we have our country elevators, and at Fort William we will be operating two big terminal elevators this season.

If you are on the C.P.R. or the G.T.P. consign your grain to "The Grain Growers' Grain Co., in care of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Terminal, Fort William, Ont." and send your shipping bill to The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, immediately. If you are on the C.N.R. bill to Port Arthur. The railway agent at your station will help you fill in your bill of lading.

The main thing is to get "The Grain Growers' Grain Co." on your bill, then mail it promptly with instructions to

GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

MANITOBA

are now spent in educating the people on subjects which, so far as the West is concerned are somewhat academic, or, at any rate, not immediately practical politics, might be employed to more advantage in still keeping before the farming community and drilling into them in season and out of season the importance of getting on to the statute books the reciprocal trade arrangement, of which we were denied last September, and which still stands open for our acceptance. In spite of all that has been printed and spoken there is still an astounding amount of ignorance as well as misconception with regard to those proposals. It is certain that in addition to the manufacturing centres in the East a considerable section in the West voted anti-reciprocity under the mistaken idea that industrial Canada was threatened. I may not have sized up the situation correctly, but I do not think sufficient importance was given to the fact that the proposals hardly touched manufactures, but the big interests evidently smelt future trouble and deliberately confused the issues, marching in the bogies of loyalty to the Empire, tariff for revenue, wages for our artisans, etc., although those questions were not involved. Though personally a free trader I believe it would have been better tactics to side step matters outside the strict proposals and refuse to fight on ground selected by our opponents. A very specious and nicely sounding case can be presented in favor of tariff for revenue, helping young industries against the rapacity of our Southern neighbors, etc., and probably too much was done in dealing with those matters especially, as before stated, seeing they did not really come into the question. So far as the average farmer is concerned it was the selling end of his business which was to be helped and for the present we might do well to concentrate on that feature, leaving the buying end alone, to be dealt with subsequently, although we suffer serious disabilities there; it is at the selling end where we suffer most, and I wish to be shown how we are going to destroy the manufacturer, by simply claiming the right which he enjoys to sell our products in the best and nearest natural market. It was said that the effect of reciprocity would be merely to bring down prices in the States and thus make it not worth while. All right, we should still have our European outlets as at present, but even if prices were no better in the United States than in Europe it would still be greatly to our interest to use the southern market, as it is big enough and close enough to prevent all congestion of grain traffic and we can hardly calculate what it would be worth in interest and convenience, even with no difference in price to have our grain marketed and returns received speedily. With reciprocity a fact, there would be no shortage of cars or money for the man with grain to sell. I did not live nearly forty years in England without learning that the British trader buys in the cheapest market, wherever it is, and sells to anyone who can produce the price without enquiring under what flag he lives. All we want is the liberty, of which it is monstrous we should be deprived, to sell our produce in the best market which natural conditions afford us, and it is a right

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for which we shall have to struggle ourselves if we mean to get it, as it is more our own business than anybody else's.


P. W. THOMPSON.

Oak River, Man.

BURDENS ON THE FARMER

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Robertson seems to think that \$200 is too much to be charged annually by the average farmer to the tariff and as an "average" farmer I would like, with your permission to discuss this matter of the burden of the tariff. Many of your contributors have shown their annual outlay for implements, etc., giving the rates of duty and counting such duties as the cost to them of the tariff, thus making an average of something like \$200 to each. Mr. Robertson thinks these figures are exaggerated, I think they come far short of the actuality.

Over forty years ago now this Western land was opened up to the agriculturist, and farmers from the Eastern provinces began to come in, induced by the glowing accounts in the press of that day of the productiveness of the soil and the wealth to be got from it by simply "tickling" it. Some of those early settlers yet remain to tell of the difficulties they had to overcome in those early years on account of grasshoppers, frosts, hail and the mosquitoes and other pests. They tell also of the extremely high prices they had to pay for everything they required compared with the prices they got for what they had to sell—when after a few years they had anything to sell. It was pretty discouraging to have to give about four bushels of wheat for what they would get for one bushel in the province from whence they came. The years went on, and many of those early settlers prospered, while many others fell by the wayside. Why the difference? Because the prosperous ones had anticipated the advice later given to the farmers in the city of Winnipeg by the then Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government: "Yes, farmers, I know that the price of your produce is low, but you must economize in your homes and your living must be in proportion to your income." Yes, they had learned to economize and do without what they could not pay for. A certain amount of success had been attained and it had been demonstrated that this "great lone land" was of some value to Canada, for could not the farmer afford to pay the high price demanded for his supplies, high because of his long distance from the centres of production, while taking the low price for his produce necessitated by his distance from his ultimate market—Great Britain. Then we got the railroad—and let me say that I don't think it needed such long-sightedness as the promoters of that enterprise are credited with to see the ultimate success of that undertaking. Had not the people here been paying a very high freight rate on all their supplies and had not wheat been shipped out over an almost unheard of route and paid a fair profit to the shipper? Why, the farmers had to get it out no matter what it cost them. The railroad helped much and from time to time its helpfulness was increased by reductions in rates, the result of our agitation. From the foregoing it should not be difficult to see the point I want to make, that no matter what costs are chargeable to the importations into this country the consumer has to pay them, and the same with regard to our exports; all costs of transportation must be borne by the producer. Merchants, to the initial cost of their goods, must add freight, duty, rent, cost of handling, etc., and must make their selling price sufficiently high to cover all these charges and give them a living. The professional man's income must be greater where his expenses are higher, and the wages of our artisans and laborers must be in proportion to the cost of living. Anyone knows that in this Western land profits, wages, all kinds of services, are relatively much higher here than in the East. That is, every service except that rendered by the agriculturist. Why is it that the farmer here must take less for his produce and pay more for his supplies than the farmers of any other portion of this continent? Simply because his is the basic industry of the country—all other industries are built on his. In other



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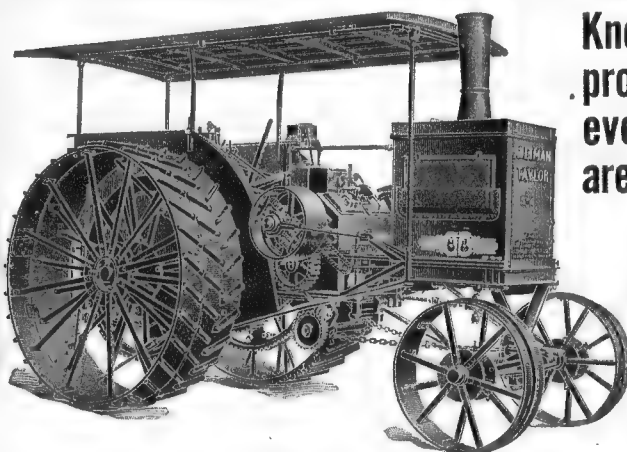
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words, every industry in our towns and cities is as much an adjunct of our initial industry—agriculture—as the implements and stock of the individual farmer are an adjunct of his farm, and must be supported by the products of the farm. This is a natural law, and any thinking farmer realizes that he must bear his share of all legitimate charges in connection with the commerce of the country. But the very heavy burden placed upon the shoulders of the

farmers of this country by the tariff which protects the manufacturer is not by any means a legitimate one and must be cast off if this country is to have a prosperous future.

As this letter is getting very lengthy now that I have marshalled my premises I must leave my estimate of my individual share of this burden for a future letter.

ROBT. FISHER.

Oak Bank, Man.

Inspection at Moose Jaw

Paper Presented to The Grain Commission by F. W. Green

I am instructed to appear today to render you whatever assistance I may be able to on behalf of the Grain Growers' association of Saskatchewan. I have also been invited to be present on behalf of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade.

The uneasiness which prevails amongst grain shippers throughout this great province causes us to welcome you, more gladly perhaps than we otherwise would, as we look upon your board as having one of the most important commissions in the hands of any group of men today in our Dominion, fraught as it is with most momentous consequences which are most sure to be the outcome of any maladministration in your gigantic task.

We are pleased to have you here further because we feel no one has arisen to place of authority until now capable of gripping the magnitude of the problems involved in the grain trade and the administration of the grain act. The grain growers stand ready to give every assistance in their power, and permit me to say our organization now extends to nearly every railway station in this province, its headquarters being located at this point. We have practically a wire from here to an organized farmers' board of trade to every shipping point, some 650 branches in all, and the general feeling amongst us is that we expect congestion, blockade and

car shortage immediately the shipping season commences, with all its concomitant grievances. The oft reiterated statement of railway officials and politicians to the contrary only shows their ignorance of the situation or their duplicity.

Facts About Saskatchewan

In this province there are, as you well know, approximately 1,000 elevators, some 3,000 or 4,000 threshing machines and 100,000 farmers. As many in each of these groups as both the other provinces put together. Last year something over one hundred million bushels of grain was sent eastward from Saskatchewan. The new Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company built last year 46 elevators. This year they are building about 100 elevators, which is indicative of our growth. The blockade already exists to such an extent that they find it almost impossible to get in lumber and machinery to carry on their operations. The grain act which regulates the warehousing, inspection and car distribution, extending its jurisdiction as it does, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is perhaps the biggest and most intricate one thing in the Dominion, and the initial end of it as it applies to Saskatchewan, is a very large part of the whole problem and is altogether too large to be properly supervised in detail from Fort William or Winnipeg. We recognize the importance and necessity of oneness or uniformity and central control under the authority of your commission, but I wish to submit the necessity of the establishment at this point of a deputy division comprising a branch of both inspector and warehouse departments. The immense development of the work of both departments make this absolutely necessary at the earliest possible moment. It is in Saskatchewan where the problem is most acute, here where the unrest and dissatisfaction is, here where the grain act is being driven through as by coach and four, fifty men wanting to ship grain with only facilities to supply twenty of them, each having the same right, each of the unsuccessful ones suffering tremendous loss, each of those securing cars put in a position of prize winners and no one to arbitrate as to who is to get the prize. We ask you what force do you consider should prevail, should it be muscular, or Jack Johnson qualities, or should it be cunning deceitful artifice and corruption or should it be settled by a money transaction, he being able to pay the most to secure the most. We look to your commission and the government to introduce some solution to this problem.

Inspection at Moose Jaw

I would suggest pending the introduction of any new plan the commission may have in mind to meet this gigantic growth of the grain trade, that all grain passing this point should be inspected and a certificate issued therefor, that one-half of the sample drawn from cars should be kept on file at Moose Jaw office and the other half sent forward to the chief inspector's office at Winnipeg to be used in case re-inspection is called for or any other purpose found necessary. This will give opportunities for re-inspection which have been ruled out since the double tracking of the C.P.R. It will further relieve congestion at Winnipeg making possible express trains of wheat with no necessity of stopping between here and Fort William, running trains clean through or evading the stop at Winnipeg altogether, by passing round the loop line. Shippers west of this point would get returns of inspection very much quicker, and we cannot see why the light for inspection is not just as good in Moose Jaw as it is in Winnipeg, a part of the staff used there can work here. The warehouse end of it is wanted even worse. If the department is to see that the provisions of the Grain Act at initial points are respected, it is absolutely necessary that a group of men under the management of a capable official be put on the road to secure an adherence to the principles regarding car distribution. There is perhaps no law in Canada so

wilfully broken by both shippers and dealers who boast of their cunning in doing it. Nothing is causing more heart aches and grievances amongst the farmers, as the conditions make every farmer an enemy or rival to his neighbor in an endeavor to secure a car to ship his grain. The administration of this part of the act sinks in the nostrils of the people. The corruption practiced is as bad as that recorded of New York city. It compels men to exercise the most wolfish, foxy characteristics of rivalry and distrust. Your department should have a number of warehouse police moving throughout the province, not only to adjust disputes but to drop in here and there and keep your Central department fully equipped with information and punish the greedy transgressors, no matter who they may be.

Graded Freight Rate

To further assist you, I would suggest a graded freight rate. Everybody now admits it impracticable to demand of the railway to haul out all the grain in the 70 days between commencement of the shipping season and the close of navigation. The man who does get his grain out has an immense advantage over the man whose grain has perforce to stay behind. Therefore, make it worth while for a man to keep his grain on the farm rather than worth his while to cheat his neighbor out of his right to a car. There are twelve months in which grain should be hauled instead of 70 days. The average freight from this point is about 10c per bushel. For grain going out in the first three months, September, October and November, make the freight rate for these three months 12c. Those getting the advantage might better pay a lawful extra charge than a bribe. For December, January, February and March the regular rate of 10c to prevail; for April, May, June, July and August, make it 6c; railways can haul cheaper in these months. This will encourage the man to provide home storage, which is without doubt the cheapest place to store, but it is more expensive for farmers to haul during winter and summer than in the fall of the year, for various reasons. Then let the government give a bonus of 2c per bushel on all standard grades of grain held on the farm until after May 1 and shipped during April, May, June and July and August. This will in some measure compensate the farmer for the high price paid on lumber to build the bins which have been enhanced by a high tariff. Some are advocating bonus flour ground in the West. That might be a good thing, but perhaps my suggestion would be as likely to answer the purpose and the farmer would be more sure of getting the benefit. He would at least have the first deal.

Interior Storage

The question of interior storage is a large one and intricate in detail, and I do not propose to enter into that matter at the present time, further than to say this, that there are two general lines on which interior storage might be successful. One is in line with an endeavor to maintain the integrity of the present grading system in order to provide the advantage of quick shipments in bulk and the maintenance of the high standard of our grades on Liverpool markets which can only be done through collectivism or Dominion government ownership and operation of the whole terminal system under the direct control of this commission. Such a system might be extended inland to such points as Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina, Melville, Weyburn, where the lines of railway converge and it would not matter into which the grain was deposited or out of which the grain was taken. It would be in the commission's charge, and their certificate or warehouse receipt would be good at any one of these houses which they could operate to meet the exigencies of the trade in conjunction with the transportation facilities available, the geographical position and climatic condition prevailing throughout the country.

General Development

The other plan is in line with the development of the Sample Market, which means operation of private terminals here and there which may be established over the country wherever anyone has the enterprise, with capital

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W. J. SPENCE, Registrar

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to invest. While there are many advantages to this proposition, particularly the one which would provide a channel for grouping the multiplicity of grades that now exist and make possible the utilization of terminal storage to a fuller capacity, but it might tend to place the whole trade in the hands of the gigantic monopoly which has hitherto managed the business. It would coin profits out of creating the condition from which farmers have been trying their best to escape, and is based on individualism, and its effectiveness to us could only be maintained by the keenest kind of competition, which could only be secured by a competing farmers' co-operative agency. There can be no doubt that the completion of the Hudson Bay railway, the opening of the Panama route, the double-tracking of our many lines eastward,

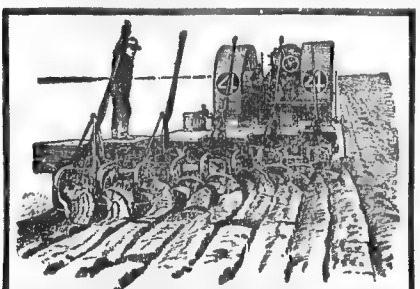


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will be sure to hasten the time when the United States will take down their duty wall on grain. If for no other purpose they will do it to secure the grain carrying trade of this country. This is bound to make this part of the country one of the great grain centres and in some form or other large terminal elevators must be erected here where the cleaning, drying and bulking grain for cargo shipping must be carried on. With that will assuredly come the milling industry, all tending to make necessary the erection of large interior storage elevators, and the government knowing which plan they propose to follow, are best able to tell what way to meet the approaching immense development along this line. Delay is fatal; everything goes to prove the imperative necessity for getting on the ground at once with an up-to-date department to carry on inspection and the warehousing part of the commission's work and we commend to your favorable consideration the establishment of such a department at this point at once.

FRED W. GREEN.

SIR MAX BUYS UP ELEVATORS

Calgary, Sept. 7.—Sir Max Aitken, M.P., with a number of English associates, and R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., have purchased from Messrs. Beiseker, Davidson & Strong, the elevators of the Alberta Pacific Elevator company, Ltd., the West Coast Grain Company, Ltd., and the terminals of the Globe Elevator Company, Ltd., some eighty elevators in all. The purchasers purpose making a considerable increase in the number of elevators, and will, by a vigorous campaign of construction, endeavor to concentrate in this city, so far as possible, the westbound grain business that will be opened up by the Panama canal. The foregoing announcement, given out officially yesterday, is fraught with tremendous consequences for the future of Calgary. It means, first of all, the opening of a definite and well planned movement to make this city the grain shipping centre of Western Canada. It means that Calgary is destined to occupy the same sphere of relative importance in the western district of the grain growing provinces that Winnipeg occupies on the east. A total elevator capacity of practically 3,000,000 bushels is involved in the transaction; and, as the official announcement says, plans are laid for increasing this capacity.

CEMENT IMPORTS STILL INCREASE

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11.—Importations of cement to Canada continue to increase at a rapid rate, as a result of the temporary reduction in duty of one-half. During August the importations totalled 659,417 hundred weight, valued at \$250,735. In August, 1911, the imports were only 254,433 hundred weight, valued at \$108,242. The reduction will continue in force until October 31. Figures have already been issued showing large increases in imports during June and July.

The government, in the course of the next few weeks, will consider the question of maintaining in force the reduction in duties by way of rebate, established in June, and in doing so, will consider whether or not the cement manufacturers are entitled to as much protection as Hon. T. W. White has shown they have been receiving up to June, on account of the operation of the tariff and the railway rates.

A USELESS EXPENDITURE

To most of us \$1,000 in a lump looks like quite a sum of money. We are so used to dealing in small figures that we really cannot comprehend what \$1,000,000 will really do. If we did we would be more active in our opposition to any proposals that involve the spending of many millions of dollars in battleships and armaments.

What would one million dollars do? Here are a few things: It would buy and equip 100 farms at \$10,000 each. It would pay the wages of 3,333 hired men for one year at \$300 each; this would be enough to solve the labor difficulties of all the farmers of an average county. It would enable 10,000 farmers to purchase a pure bred sire for their herd.

And yet one million dollars is a comparatively small sum in military ex-

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-



or in the Barn Wasting It

Whether your horses work or not, their feed costs you big money. When a horse is laid up you not only lose the cost of feed, but also the profit that the horse would have paid if able to work in the field. Since there is no way to prevent spavin, curb, splint, ringbone, sprains and lameness, your thought should be given to the quickest, surest and most economical cure. And for over 85 years, thousands of horsemen have depended on Kendall's Spavin Cure. It's the old, reliable, safe remedy that has saved thousands of dollars' worth of horse flesh, to say nothing of the worry, time and trouble it has saved horse owners. You should get and keep a bottle of—

Kendall's Spavin Cure

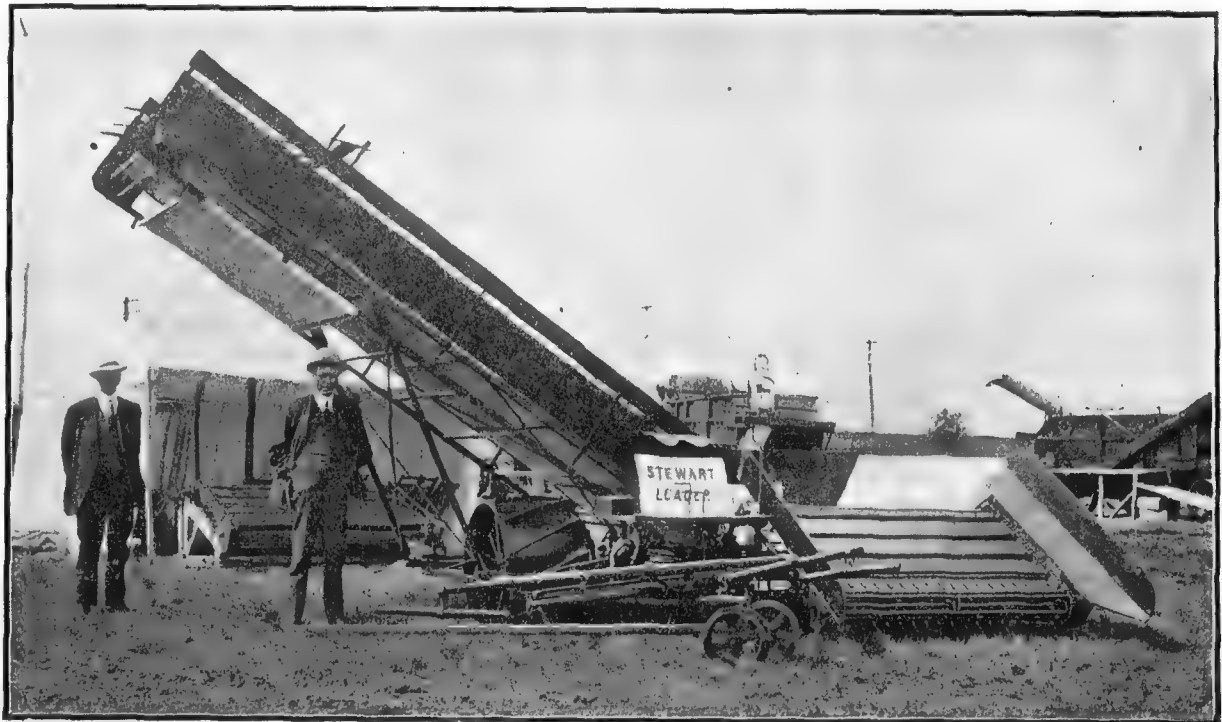
for emergencies. You never can tell when you'll need it, and when the time does come, you'll be mighty glad you had the foresight to prepare. Here are samples of the thousands of letters we receive from grateful horse owners every year. Mr. C. E. Hull, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for years with never failing success." Mr. E. A. Coon, Carnduff, Sask., says:—"I have used your Spavin Cure with great success on my stock as well as for domestic purposes. It is the best thing I can get for Sprains and Rheumatism—also for Splints, Galls and Sore Shoulder in horses." Mr. W. Shauls, Hand Hill, Alta., writes:—"I have used your Spavin Cure for years and keep it on hand at all times. It is good for man and beast." And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Grovett, Ark., writes:—"I have cured both Blood and Bone Spavins, taking the bunch all off and leaving the horse as sound as he ever was. The

horse does not need entire rest while using Kendall's Spavin Cure. Light work and careful handling are better than standing in the barn. If the horse was in the pasture, not many people would take proper care of him. I use the Spavin Cure a week at least, sometimes three, according to the severity of the trouble. There is enough in one bottle to cure three large Spavins if used according to directions. It is excellent for bruises, both for man and beast. Your Spavin Cure will cure Thoropin in a hurry. With over twenty years' experience with this remedy I know what I say to be true. If one doubts my word he may bring me a horse with a Blood Spavin on one leg, Bone Spavin on the other and Thoropin on both and I can make him a sound horse in six months. What I have done, I can do again and what I have done others can do."

Why experiment with other remedies—when you know what Kendall's has done and can do. You can get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Ask for free book. "Treatise on the Horse," or write direct to

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mit our hard-earned dollars to be wasted on engines of destruction that have no economic value whatever?—Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

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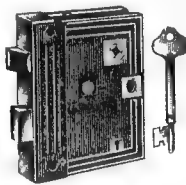
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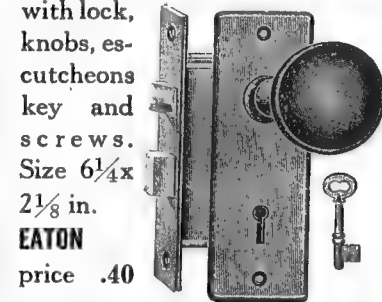
23 P 492—Japanned Rim Lock, with keeper, key and screws,



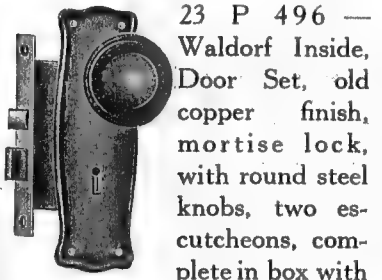
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WINNIPEG CANADA

SOUTH AFRICAN TARIFF VIEWS

"The foremost cause of Canada's wonderful industrial development and commercial greatness today is the incentive of the great nation alongside, which continually spurs her on to exert her best," said Mr. W. J. Laite, managing editor of the South African Commerce and Manufacturers' Record, in conversation with The Globe at the Queen's last evening. Mr. Laite is in this country armed with credentials from the Union Government of South Africa, studying Canadian tariff conditions in so far as they affect industrial development, commercial expansion and agricultural extension, with a view to collecting data to put before his government at their next session in February, to act as a guide in determining the new tariff which is to be imposed to foster the establishment of industries in the sister Union.

Mr. Laite has already visited Great Britain and Germany and will investigate conditions in the United States, finishing his tour of the Anglo-Saxon countries of the world by a trip to Australasia. At the present time he considers the tariff of the German Empire most suited to South Africa, if altered to cope with local conditions. He anticipates that there will be but little opposition to the tariff measure, as some two-thirds of the population desire it. The greatest opposition will come from the mining interests, which, he states, are absolutely antagonistic to any commercial or industrial development by means of a tariff.

Discussing his impressions of Canada, Mr. Laite said that first and foremost in his mind was the prodigal waste of timber in this country. "It is absolutely criminal," he averred, "and will cause the present generations to be remembered by posterity as the ruthless wasters of national wealth." Mr. Laite considers that Canada could do a big business in timber with the Cape, where its dearth is very marked.

Not Immigrants, But Capital

"At the present time," said he, "South Africa does not desire immigrants. It would be folly for a country in so chaotic a condition to desire immigration, but within ten years the Union will probably be in a condition to expand in population. South Africa is sixty years behind Canada, and she has an acute racial problem to contend with, such as is unknown in this country. What is needed is the capital to establish manufactories and make the country self-supporting. At the present time South Africa is in a state of chaos, and the past eighteen months—since the Union government was established—have been occupied fully in an endeavor to restore some sort of order."

Mr. Laite has noticed Mayor Geary's remarks anent the high price of coal, and suggests that, failing other sources, Toronto should look to South Africa for her supply, as good steam coal with as high calorific power as Welsh can be supplied at the sea coast for a dollar and a quarter a ton.—The Globe, August 30.

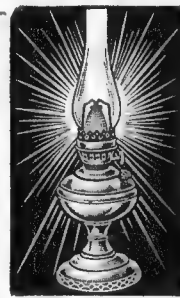
THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S PROPHECY

Strange almost beyond belief is the prediction made by the German emperor a few days ago that his son would be the last emperor upon the German throne. He said, as reported in a special despatch to the New York Tribune: "My son will be the last of the emperors. That is why I am bringing him up as I was brought up—under firm discipline. He must be a credit to the house of Hohenzollern and to the throne that, after his, will cease to be." He also predicted the end of the monarchy within fifty years.

This prophecy is of great interest in many ways. It throws a sidelight upon the real conditions in the German Empire. It has been asserted frequently that democracy was fast winning its way in that country, and each new election report has gone to verify that statement. The Reichstag is full of this new democratic element, as occasional despatches show. But no evidence that has appeared has quite the importance of this prophecy. The kaiser has had the best chance to judge of tendencies, and his statement may be accepted as well worth belief.

This is but an additional testimony to the fact that great changes impend. It is not possible to think out future prospects on past lines. New forces are being introduced into the world's life, which must ultimately change the whole basis of action. It is the act of practical

common sense to recognize the existence and the force of these new factors, and not that of mere dreamy idealism. And when the Emperor of Germany sees hope for but a generation more of monarchical rule, the worth of the evidence cannot be gainsaid.—Ottawa Citizen.



HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on 10 Days Trial. Agents wanted. Experience unnecessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 212 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.

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PRICES—DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles, Sizes 6-12	\$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies)	1.75
Neat Lacing Style, (fleece-lined) for both sexes, all ages, Sizes 3-12	2.25
Men's Half - Wellingtons, Sizes 5-12	3.00
Children's 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-2, Fit ages 3-10	1.35
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Sixteen other styles for all purposes. Ask Your Dealer for Lumbersoles.

The wood soles keep out the cold and damp better than rubber, leather or steel, and the felt lining keeps your feet warm and cozy even in 50 below. Remember that we GUARANTEE this. Get a pair for winter wear. The cost is trifling—the comfort great. Many wearers tell us our LUMBERSOLES have helped rheumatism, being damp-proof. Send for catalogue of British goods. DEALERS WANTED.



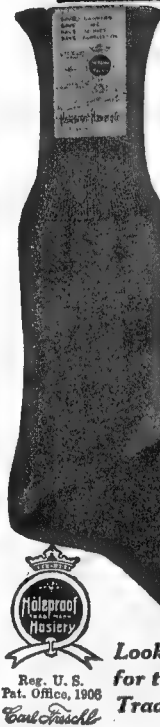
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Wear Guaranteed Hose Send for Price List



YOU ought to wear hosiery that really WEARS. Write for the price list on HOLEYPROOF HOSE. —six pairs guaranteed to wear without holes, rips or darns for six months. A MILLION PEOPLE are wearing Holeyproof Hose because of the wonderful service and comfort they give. These hose are so made that they wear longer than any other hose and yet they are soft and flexible. They are made in the lightest weights if you want light weights. No hose were ever more comfortable, yet they wear SIX MONTHS. That is guaranteed. Think what it means!

6 Pairs Wear 6 Months Or NEW HOSE FREE!

That's what we do. If they wear out (one pair or all pairs) we give you new hose free. 6,650,000 pairs outlasted the guarantee last year. But we replace every pair that does wear out without any question or quibble.

Here's how we get the "wear" and the softness that have made "Holeyproof" famous—

We use a yarn that costs an average of 70c a pound, while common yarn sells for 30c a pound. It is Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, 3-ply strands, the softest and strongest yarn that's produced.

We spend \$55,000 a year for inspection—just to see that each pair is perfection, capable of the guarantee.

Then we have had 39 years of hose making experience. We know how to make hose wear, and how to make them stylish, too.

These are the original guaranteed hose—the whirlwind success—the most popular hose in existence. You ought to try them.

Send for Trial Box! Stop Darning! End Discomfort!

Men need not any longer wear socks with holes in them. Children may now always wear neat-looking stockings. WOMEN MAY SAVE ALL THE DARNING! Think of the darning you do now; then order. Or send for the "Holeyproof" list of sizes, colors and grades. Don't pay out good money for hose that wear out in a week. Get this Trial Box of "Holeyproof" and learn how hosiery should wear—even the lightest weights. Send the coupon with \$1.00, \$2 or \$3 (according to grade wanted) for six pairs of "Holeyproof" (women's and children's \$2 and \$3 only). Remit in any convenient way.

Holeyproof Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd.

Bond Street, London, Can.

Are Your Hose Insured?

FAMOUS Holeyproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
TRIAL BOX ORDER COUPON

Holeyproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
30 Bond Street, London, Can.

Gentlemen—I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeyproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children.) Weight..... (medium or light?) Size..... Color (check the color on list below.) Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name..... Street..... City..... Province.....

List of Colors
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.
For Children—Black and tan only—medium weight only.

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 J. W. Scallion President: Culross
 R. C. Henders Vice-President: Oakville
 J. S. Wood Secretary-Treasurer: Winnipeg
 R. McKenzie

FOR DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

Dear Sir:—May I suggest, through this means, the importance and benefits which might accrue to the smaller sub-associations by organizing district associations. Many of the sub-associations are too weak in numbers to ever do much in co-operative dealing, as they can not purchase by car lot and distribute the goods without a great deal of trouble. Whereas, by a number of sub-associations joining together and forming a regular district association at the most suitable point, and at a railroad centre, they could readily purchase many of the goods required by the farmer and householder by wholesale and at a considerable saving. Some will say that the small shop-keeper will be ruined, etc. This has been the talk all along in the old countries against co-operation, and I am not going to answer it now. But when such goods as apples for winter can be bought by the car at a saving of \$2.50 per bbl., and twine at a saving of from 2 to 3 cents per pound, coal at \$3 a ton less than charged by local dealers; flour, feed, etc., at considerable less, it should be interesting to the consumer. A great deal of this class of goods is delivered straight from the car, and mostly for cash, and by carrying it a little further by all agreeing to pay cash and accept delivery from the car, a thrifty cash system would be established and the country generally would be the better for it.

Many of the sub-associations, I have no doubt, would join a district association if once a start was made, and the benefits of co-operation made apparent.

I would suggest that secretaries at points suitable to receive and distribute goods should write to secretaries of nearby associations and invite them to meet by delegate, say one in ten of membership list, and organize so as to have regular meetings quarterly or oftener, discuss this matter, obtain tenders for supplies, and get busy doing something for the good of the isolated farmer, who is often looked upon only as an asset to make something out of. Local prices on many goods are, to say the least, extortionate, and it is the isolation of the agricultural communities which makes it possible. District associations would remedy much of this and the whole of the consuming public would be benefited. Is not the money saved in the hands of as good and patriotic a

read re purchasing of elevators. Moved by J. L. Creighton that the secretary write the G.G.G. Co. that the cleaner in elevator here is in a very unsatisfactory state and that the company get it repaired before shipping commences. Carried.

A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with the G.G.G. Co. to make the elevator a success. The names are as follows: J. L. Creighton, chairman; E. Sifton, E. Makelin, C. Henderson and J. Stewart.

It was unanimously adopted that the Grand View petition be accepted as ours in its entirety.

Moved by A. McCleary, seconded by W. Sifton, that we appreciate the Manitoba government action re handing over provincial elevators to the G.G.G.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.



Grain Growers' Association Picnic at Salem, Manitoba.

Canadian, when in the hands of a farmer as it is in the hands of a middleman who often does very little service to anyone to get it?

FRANK SIMPSON.

R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.

Dear Sir:—The Minitonas branch held their monthly meeting in the town hall August 17. The G.G.G. Co.'s letter

Co., and a copy of this resolution be sent to The Guide and the Prime Minister.

It was unanimously adopted that the secretary write the Dominion customs minister disapproving the action of raising the valuation of certain threshing machinery, knowing that the farmer will eventually pay the increase.

WM. MARR, Sec'y-Treas.

A very successful meeting of the shippers of grain at Culross station was held in the schoolhouse, Culross, on Saturday, August 10. Mr. John Kennedy, of the Grain Growers' Grain company, was present and during the delivery of a very interesting address pointed out the steps that it would be necessary for the farmers in this locality to take in order to secure the placing of a government elevator at Culross. After a number of questions had been satisfactorily answered, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by Messrs. Graham and Elliott: "That we are in hearty accord with the suggestion of placing an elevator at this point. That we believe the business to be done in the handling of the grain at this point this year cannot be successfully carried on owing to the very limited amount of storage and shipping facilities now afforded us. That we pledge our individual earnest support to the G.G.G. Co. in the procuring of the necessary amount of stock to make the enterprise a financial success. And that we sincerely hope that the government be able to take such action as will insure to us elevator facilities at this point this year."

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

The North Norfolk Association of Pine Creek has contributed \$10.00 to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund, making the total amount now \$621.35.



Our Special Steel Range The "Fort Garry"

A very handsome and handy Steel Range, made with a heavy steel body and well finished, as will be seen from the following description

Grates—Duplex.

Top, 24x35, with four nine-inch covers, and cross bars with extension shelf.

Pouch Feed, with front and top door.

Nickel Parts—Feed and ash pits, doors, rim on oven door, name plate, teapot swings, front edge of top and front feet.

Reservoir—Copper, with cast top and can be attached without tools.

Oven—16x18, made of heavy sheet steel.

Fuel—Will burn hard coal or wood. Shipping weight, 200 lbs.

With extension shelf

Complete with reservoir

\$21.00

\$24.00

Without Reservoir

\$21.00

With Reservoir

\$24.00

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Your Interests are Our Interests

When shipping make your Bills of Lading read—Notify

Producers' Grain Commission Company Limited

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ROBERT D. SMITH and NORMAN C. STUART, Managers

8 PER RUNNING FOOT Regal Oval Top Ornamental Lawn Fence

SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER. FREIGHT PREPAID TO NEAREST STATION. ARTISTIC, DURABLE, INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

SEND FOR CATALOG

REGAL FENCE & GATE CO. SARNIA, CANADA.

Milk Fattening Chickens

As soon as the spring chickens are old enough that the sex can easily be distinguished, the cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and unless the cockerels are pure bred and promising to be choice birds, the sooner they are prepared for market the more profit there will likely be on them.

If the price of chickens is high, I do not continue the fattening period longer than ten days, but if the prices do not appear to be at the highest I keep in the fattening pen about three weeks. It pays the poultryman well to get early hatching done, as the pullets will be matured and laying in early winter and the cockerels are old enough to put on the market in time to catch the fancy price. But one must keep one eye on the market and the other on his chickens if he wishes his profits to be large, for it pays much better to sell a three-pound chicken at 20c-60c than to feed two weeks longer and then sell a four-pound chicken at 15c-60c.

I do not consider that it pays to take the time to pen up mongrels for to flesh or fatten, their frames not being large enough to put on sufficient gains. But I have found cross breeds very satisfactory. By mating a pure bred Orpington cock with mongrel hens, I get chickens at three months' old weighing three and four pounds live weight, dressed two and three respectively, without pen fleshing. This is at least one pound more than the average mongrel chicken weighs at that age.

A pure bred rooster to mate with mongrel hens can often be bought from breeders for about \$1.50 or \$2.00, as weight is the only consideration. There is nearly always a few off colored birds on any poultry plant which would not suit to mate with pure bred hens. Such a cock mated with 15 or 20 hens would easily produce 200 chickens, if an effort is made to hatch at all. If the poultry man wishes to sell all, pullets as well as cockerels, he will have 200 pounds more chicken to sell than if mongrels had been hatched. The present price of spring chicken on some markets is 20c, and I have no doubt higher in other places.

How much is the cockerel worth? Some farmers think they cannot afford

to give \$1.50 for cocks which give these results.

Another mistake which is often made is in giving all milk and buttermilk to pigs which sell at 8 and 9 cents per pound.

The feeding value of milk and buttermilk are as follows:

	Carbo-	Protein.	hydrates.	Fat.
Milk (separated) ..	2.9	5.2	0.3	
Buttermilk	3.9	4.0	1.0	

And the same quantity of milk fed to chickens to sell at 20c should bring larger profits.

I believe in feeding fowls of all ages with a bountiful hand, giving them all they will eat from 36 hours' old until the last 24 or 36 hours' preparation for killing. If fed in this way the chickens are quite fit for the table without fleshing, if the market should happen to soar high. The only difference I make in fleshing or fattening is in using a more fattening ration, feeding more milk and buttermilk and depriving them of exercise.

I think the pen system of fattening much better than the crates. The more comfortable they can be kept the more they will gain in flesh. I see where the two systems have been tested at Experimental Farms, and the pen fattened chicks gained 2 ounces each more than those in crates.

And it has also been proven that the crossbred chickens, although fed a more nutritive ration did not make as much weight as pure bred ones. Personally I have not fattened any pure bred chickens yet, but have noticed that up to three months there is little difference between pure bred and cross bred chickens, but after that age the cross-bred grows more lean and lank and ceases to keep up with the pure bred in size and symmetry.

Any dry building will do for a fattening pen if sufficient light and ventilation is provided. See that it is clean and free from vermin, fit it up with abundant roosting and trough accommodation, for the number of chickens to occupy it, and dust the chicks well with louse powder when placing them in pen, because if they have lice they will not put on much flesh. Have the roosts about 15 inches from the ground to avoid any exertion in flying.

Some claim twice a day is often enough to feed, but I think four times much better. I use both sweet separated milk and milk of all degrees of sourness. Ground oats, middlings or shorts make a good mash mixed to a stiff paste with milk or buttermilk. Give both milk and buttermilk to drink. Keep charcoal and grit or gravel and water all the time before the chickens, but remove the troughs of mash fifteen minutes after feeding. A little experience will teach one to give no more than they will eat. Finely ground wheat and barley make a good change in ration occasionally. Give as much variety as possible, and always sprinkle the mash with salt.

I feed my fattening fowl at about 9 or 10 a.m., then at 1 or 2 p.m.; again about 5 and then about 8 p.m. After they have become accustomed to the pen I turn them out for a little run, and scald troughs, clean floor and give a double feed, so that they will have a late supper and an early breakfast. Food left before them at night does not spoil their appetites. I find these convenient hours, and by mixing the mash twice a day it is very little more trouble than feeding only twice a day. Some may not agree with my system of fattening, but I am satisfied with my results, and my customers have always been satisfied with my "milk fattened chicken."

But one must be wide awake while fattening and find the best market obtainable and see that the consumer knows who the producer was, cutting out the middleman if possible. Otherwise, if done as most farmers do, I do not think there can be much profit. The majority of the farmers in this locality hatch any time in early summer, feed until nearly Christmas, kill, dress and take to town and take whatever price is offered. This system of selling does not pay for the trouble. —Mrs. Francis T. Shipman, Birch Hills, Sask.

GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms



Like other shrewd farmers, Mr. Anson Groh, widely known agricultural lecturer employed by the Government, knows the money to be made in dairying. He has succeeded because he knows profit is of far greater importance than first cost. Mr. Groh is seen sitting in this picture, with his family and assistants, before his country home. Like others making most money from dairying, Mr. Groh selected the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Groh says:

"Preston, Ontario, May 28, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a No. 6. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing anything else on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROH."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of Mr. Groh and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning, and all the profits.



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We have cut the Price of pumps in two, but the quality is the very best. Before you purchase a pump send us your requirements. Estimates and Catalog furnished free.

Our 7 foot set Length Pump, same as illustration, Complete with 3½ inch cylinder and suitable for wells to a depth of 40 feet costs you only \$5.00 and is only a sample of what we can save you on this line.

Sold direct to you. Write us today or send us your order for one of these pumps, we guarantee immediate shipment.

You need our Gas Engine and Farm Supply Catalog, it is yours for the asking.

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You save money and goods are guaranteed

Send us dimensions of your building and we will estimate the quantities and cost for you

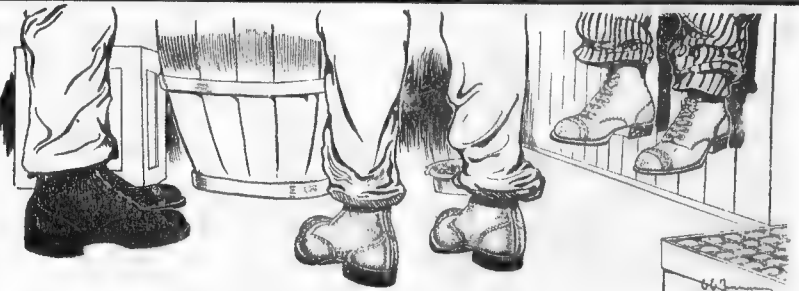
The Carbon Oil Works, Limited
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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily Capacity 300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



You can Save Money in the long run by buying Shoes of Quality, Strength and Durability

We will give prompt attention to all orders by mail as we specialize in the farmers' trade. 'Twill pay to investigate and cost nothing. Simply cut out and mail this coupon and we will gladly send you our Illustrated Catalogue by return mail.

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Please send me your Illustrated Fall Catalogue of Boots and Shoes.

Name

G.G.G. Address

GOLD! SILVER! COPPER!**A POT OF MONEY****FREE**

Make a guess at this amount of money. We have a glass jar of money on exhibition in Winnipeg. Gold, bills, copper and silver in it. How much altogether? The jar weighs (2) two pounds, (4½) four and one-half ounces empty. It holds (9-16) nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water. Weighs (20) twenty pounds (11¼) eleven and one-quarter ounces filled. It has less than (\$500) five hundred dollars in it and more than (\$50) fifty. All goes to the lucky guesser of the correct amount. Do you want it? Here's how you can try for it. You can have one guess for every quart of

SILKSTONE
Flat Wall Colours

"Smooth as Silk—Hard as Stone"

you buy any time between September 1 and September 30, 1912. If you buy (2) two quarts you have two guesses. If three, three guesses, and so on.

See the photo of the gallon jar of money at Stephens agents' stores. No one knows how much is in it. Your chance is as good as any one's. Only the employees of Stephens & Co., Limited, barred from guessing. All the others who buy a quart of Silkstone entitled to one guess for each quart bought. Make a guess. It's worth trying.

Silkstone is the wonderful, beautiful and sanitary new wall paint perfected by this company. It is smooth as silk, hard as stone. Better than wall paper or kalsomine. Make your home beautiful with Silkstone and send in your guess at the amount of money in the gallon jar. Make a guess, you may get all the money.



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"MOORE" SELF-HEATING GASOLINE IRONS
IRON IN THE NEW WAY
 A SAVER OF TIME, MONEY, STRENGTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY & LABOR.

Does the Work in HALF the time. You Need the "MOORE" Self-Heating Flatiron Now.

Hot All the Time. Easily Heated. Heat can be Regulated. No COOLING OF BASE. Endorsed by Housekeepers & Landladies Everywhere.

Is A Household Treasure. SAVE YOUR WIFE THE DRUDGERY OF IRONING. Sold by the Leading Hardware Stores. FULL PARTICULARS FROM

Robert M. Moore & Co.
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BUY COAL
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 on Co-operative Plan

WRITE

WM. E. CLARK, 66 King Street
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE SOUL IN HER EYES

By George Lawrence Andrews.

The lyric joy of Spring was in the air,
 And filled the fields below and skies above,
 When in her eyes of dusk, so large and fair,
 I saw through mists of joy the Soul of Love.

But when another Spring was golden bright,
 She held a tender form with joy benign;
 Then in her eyes that glowed with wondrous light
 I saw the Soul of God and Things Divine.

DO WOMEN NAG?

The Hon. John J. Freschi, city magistrate of the City of New York, says they do and points out some unpleasant facts and figures to demonstrate that nearly all the divorces secured for petty causes are taken out by women. This should give us pause. It is a horrible thing to be a nagger—a person who is always fretting about some petty little misdemeanor of another person and making mountains out of mole-hills.

This worthy authority thinks that most marital unhappiness arises from husband and wife having different standards of morals which they waive during the period of courtship but resume with renewed vigor after marriage.

A woman who strongly disapproves of gambling and a man who is fond of it meet and become attached. The man refrains from indulging as frequently as usual and the woman condones his occasional lapses thinking that he will give it up entirely after they are married. Instead, when the thrill and excitement of the courtship are over he returns to his old habits and she does not hesitate to show her disapproval, and so the breach begins.

A woman has almost unlimited power to make a man's life miserable to him by continually harping on minor faults, which however annoying they may be are no more aggravating than many which she herself possesses.

Mr. Freschi points out significantly that the number of divorces among highly educated people is very small and assumes that a broader education teaches tolerance. No stronger argument for higher education could be put forth than that it makes for peaceful homes and greater happiness generally.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Sunshine, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTS HELP FROM OTHER MOTHERS

Dear Friends:—

Since we have the privilege to tell each other some of our step and labor saving ways through the Grain Growers' Guide, our valuable paper, I am going to tell you all my way of washing dishes. Dish washing is always tiresome because it comes so often. We prairie women cannot as yet all buy dish washers. So let us try to lighten this burden a little.

First of all, I fill my two dish pans nearly half full of hot water, having one a little hotter than the other. Never pour hot water on your dishes, because the sudden heat often cracks some dishes and makes others full of little tiny cracks looking like a lot of rips. I always use a few sprinkles of lye, for our well water is very hard, too hard for other powder. When my table is unset the plates are always scraped clean. First in go the cups in dish pan number one, saucers and the glassware. Then these are washed and slipped in the other and hotter pan of hot water. When pan number two is full the dishes are taken out, rinsed well as they are lifted out, put on a pan and left to dry. Plates and whatever is left are treated the same. Only knives and forks with spoons must be wiped as soon as washed or they will spot. As soon as I gather mine up from the table they

are put in a bowl or pitcher of hot water, taken out and dried on a dry cloth kept for that purpose alone. This way of treating knives and forks saves a lot of rubbing or scouring. The kettles, if a little water is put in them as soon as emptied and the lids put on, then set on the back of the stove, will not dry up and save a lot of scraping. If you wash your dishes this way you will find that you are through a lot quicker and do not have to take your hands out of the dish water to wipe the dishes before dry.

My husband always complained because everything was so hot when on the table to eat. So now I always dish up everything as soon as the men are called and set on the table. While the men wash, dinner is getting cold, but not too cold when ready to eat. Then there is no hurrying to get dinner on the table when the men are in. Hubby does not complain any more, for things are not too hot.

Now, will some one please tell me how we inexperienced mothers can tell when baby has the colic and what to do? Then what should I do when baby gets a cramp, for a doctor is hard to get just at the moment? Hoping that others will be helped by these questions, too.

PAUL.

I know that our friend Paul will not have to wait long for the advice which our Sunshine women are always so willing and ready to give.—F. M. B.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

1. Kitchen floors painted with boiled linseed oil are very easily cleaned.
2. Kerosene oil and whiting mixed will remove iron rust. This combination will also clean tins perfectly and will remove stains from porcelain baking dishes.
3. If in covering a kitchen table with oilcloth a layer of brown paper is put on first, it will prevent the oilcloth cracking and make it wear three times longer.

Contributed by one of our own Western women and accepted with sincere thanks.—F. M. B.



MISCELLANEOUS STYLES

7486—Seven Gored Princess Slip for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. 5¼ yards 36 for plain slip, 3 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 9 yards of insertion, 4¼ yards beading, for 16 year size.

7478—Child's Princess Slip or Petticoat, 2 to 6 years. With Round, Square or High Neck, Sleeveless or with Long or Short Sleeves. 1½ yards of material 36 with 2 yards of embroidery 4¼ inches wide, 2¼ yards of insertion, 1½ yards of edging, for 4 year size.

7489—Work Apron with Cap and Sleeves, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. 4¼ yards 36 for apron and sleeves, 1 yard either width for cap, for medium size.

6980—Seven-Gored Petticoat with Habit Back, 22 to 32 waist. 3¼ yards 36, 3 yards of embroidery, 2¼ yards of insertion, 2 yards of beading, for medium size.

7480—Girl's Bloomers, 6 to 12 years. To be Attached to Under Waist or Made Separately. 2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1½ yards 44 for bloomers, ¾ yard 36 inches wide for under-waist, for 10 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of 10 cents for each.

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is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

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SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
 134½ Princess Street Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE HUNDRED STORY COMPETITION

You remember, boys and girls, what I told you last week about wanting a hundred stories sent in for the next competition. I am beginning to feel that we are quite good friends now, so I am going to ask you to do me a favor. Tell all the boys and girls whom you think would be interested about this story competition so that we will have at least a hundred writers. I know you won't mind doing this, because boys and girls like we have in our club wouldn't want to win a prize because there were only a few trying. You would rather have hundreds writing and then carry off the prize. I know you would.

The story for this month is to be about "My Unlucky Day." I think you should be able to write something very funny on this subject. Most of us have had days that went all wrong from sunrise to sunset—horrid days when we felt that nobody loved us and that the world was a terrible place for a small person to live.

If you can't remember such a day make up a story. You can make it as unlikely as you please, but try to make it interesting.

Sometimes I wish I had ten books to give away, each time there are so many young people I would like to reward for good work.

But I will give three story books for the three best stories sent in.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

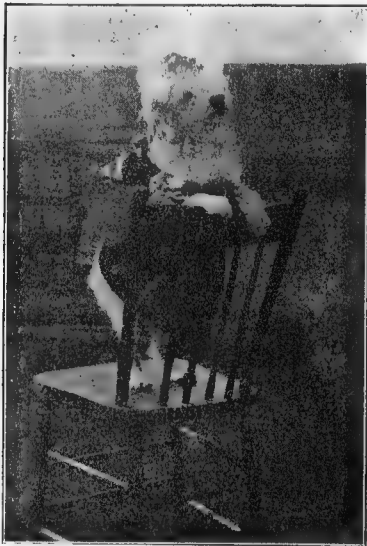
Any boy or girl sixteen or under may send in a story.

Name, age and address should be given every time, and you should have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories must be in The Guide office not later than September 30.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



I am sending you a photo of my little dog dressed in doll's clothes. It is not too good, but I hope to improve with more practice. He is my only playmate, as I have no sisters or brothers and live on a farm. I should be so happy if he won the prize for me. I enjoy reading your Young Canada Club every week, but it sometimes gets lost in the mail.

EILEEN GILLIES.
Age 13.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN'S CLEVERNESS

A Prize Story.

I will choose the prairie chicken as my subject on a clever bird. It is a very handsome bird of a brown and white color on the back and wings, with an almost white breast. It has a tiny hood on the top of its head. There are a few with long feathers growing sideways from their neck, but these are rare. In the spring the hen makes a nest in the long grass, of grass and fine feathers and then lays twelve to fifteen eggs, the color of which is something like damp sand.

In three weeks or so the young ones are hatched, beautiful little things of yellow striped with brown. If they are taken up and held in the hand they make a faint whistling sound, at which the mother becomes very excited and flutters around at a great rate. When about old enough to fly the young ones generally sit around, with the mother somewhere near. If anyone approaches the mother flutters along in front of the intruder, pretending she is very badly wounded. If the person is foolish enough to follow her a little way they will see that the bird's broken wing is all right again, and she flies away, meanwhile the young ones have disappeared and are nowhere to be seen. I always thought that clever on the bird's part. When the young one wants its mother it makes a high whistle, followed immediately by a lower one. Some people repeat this to see what the hen will do, but she seems to know the difference between an imitation and the genuine call of her own young ones by the strange noises she makes.

HENRY SHERLAW.
Age 14.

OLD POLLY

A True Story of a Horse.

Two or three years ago my uncle had a mare which we thought was very cute.

She knew how to open all the buildings on the place.

If there was a padlock on the door she would pull the staple out with her teeth.

Or if she couldn't do that she would turn around and kick the door all to splinters and then pull at the lock again until she would get it out.

One day she broke into the grain bin and upset some seed grain all over the floor. Then, after getting all she cared for, she walked off and left it to the tender mercies of the chickens and cows.

EUNICE THOMAS.
Aged 14.

CAMERA CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Dixie:—

You were asking on the Young Canada Club page if you would keep on with the camera competitions or not. Not many boys and girls possess cameras, so I don't think it would answer so well as the story competitions. How do you think a correspondence column would be for members to take nom de plumes and write to other members of the Club through the Page? It is great fun when you don't know who you are writing to. What do you have to do to become a member, as I should like to become one? Now I must close. Wishing success to the Club.

THELMA EVERETT.
Age 12.

All that is necessary is to write a story or take a picture for the page. We'll be glad to have you join us.—D.P.

Dear Dixie:—

I was reading the Canada Club and I saw about a photo competition. I am very sure I would be interested in it. Would you please tell me how to get a camera or at least money to buy one. I will really take the competition up seriously. Wishing the Club success.

EDITH McGILLVRA.
Age 12.

Dear Dixie:—

Kindly tell me how to earn money to buy a camera, as it was spoken about in the Grain Growers' Guide August 14. I hope the Camera Club will succeed in getting members. I might get a few to join, but I will not say I can. Well, I must close. Wishing the Club every success.

Yours truly,
T. S. DIMMICK.

Dear Dixie:—

I am interested in the camera competition. And I should like very much to get a camera. I have a camera. It takes pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, but I would like to earn money to get a larger one. I would be glad if you could send particulars soon.

Yours truly,
M. MAY BENNETT.

At Social Affairs

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Blue Ribbon is delightful for afternoon tea and is widely used at such functions. It is the great home tea of Western Canada for all occasions, both for every-day and when "a few friends come in for tea." And it is guaranteed to please or the packet can be returned and the money refunded.

WORK THIS PUZZLE!

SEND NO MONEY!!

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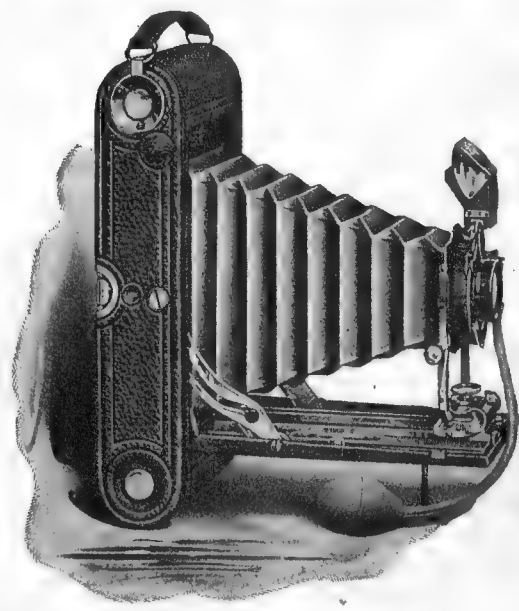


\$50
CASH
PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED BY the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

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DEPT. 20



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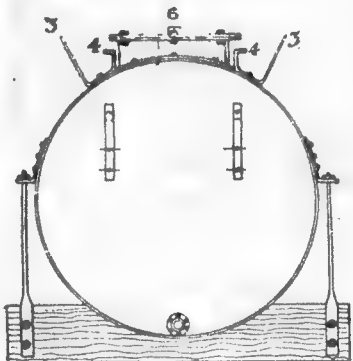
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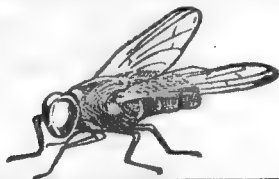
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Stock Sizes and to Order
Special Tank for Farm Use

Size—8 ft. x 10 ft. long.
Capacity—10 barrels or
420 imperial gallons.
Weight—900 lbs., steel
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Flies cost the Farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually by retarding the growth or fattening of animals and by greatly reducing the production of milk by constantly annoying the animals all summer. Every farmer or stock raiser knows this statement to be true from his own experience.

Flies also cause a great loss of life by spreading diseases from farm to farm. "International Fly Way" will keep flies off your animals and give them perfect rest from these pestiferous insects, which will make you more money in a larger production of milk or much quicker growth of all animals.

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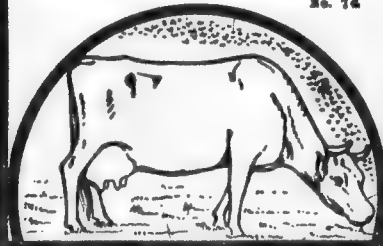
It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other insects which worry stock and reduce their earning capacity. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.

We place our twenty years of reputation back of "International Fly Way," and ask you to test it on our positive guarantee.

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JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

GERMAN TRADE AND WAR

There are some Germans at least who are not lying awake nights concocting plans for the destruction of the British Empire. One of them is Dr. Hammann, secretary of the German-Canadian Economical association, of Berlin, Germany, who is at present visiting Toronto as a missionary of trade. The association Dr. Hammann represents includes 175 important German business concerns, most of them already engaged in the importation of Canadian goods or the export of German goods to Canada. It is Dr. Hammann's purpose to look into the conditions under which this business is done, to seek opportunities for its enlargement, and to stir up Canadian business men with information showing the importance to them of the German market.

Wants Canadian Foodstuffs

From Canada Germany is prepared to take a steadily-increasing supply of foodstuffs. The export of wheat from this country to the German Empire has increased fifty per cent. in the last few years, and there is still opportunity for a large addition. The duty on wheat under the intermediate tariff is about 25 cents per bushel. The corresponding duty on flour is considerably greater, as Germany seeks to encourage the milling industry and the feeding of cattle and other animals by making a market at home for flour mill offal. Flax seed is another agricultural product of this country that the Germans are importing in ever-increasing quantities, both for the purpose of cattle-feed and for crushing in the oil industry. There is need also for cattle on the hoof. They have to be killed at the port of debarkation and are strictly inspected by health officers, but the market is a good one, as Germany does not encourage the importation of frozen meats.

Our Raw Material

The vast electrical and chemical industries of Germany require much raw material, such as mica, asbestos and nickel, of which Canada has a practical monopoly. White pine lumber, maple and other woods useful in the furniture industry are also greatly needed. Dr. Hammann believes also that a very profitable business can be carried on between Canada and Germany in boots and shoes. The duty on shoes imported into Germany is only ten cents a pair, and there is at present a very considerable importation of American boots and shoes, which sell at from \$4.50 to \$5 per pair.

Speaking generally, it is certain that the German demand for foodstuffs will be not only steady, but an increasing one for many years. The Agrarians are losing the predominant power in tariff-making that they once enjoyed. Two-thirds of the people of the German Empire are now living in cities and large towns, engaged in industrial enterprises, and only one-third is directly interested in agriculture. The town-dwellers are swinging largely towards Socialism and are strongly opposed to high tariffs on foodstuffs.

Direct Sailings to Germany

It is the intention of the Hamburg-American line — Germany's greatest shipping concern—to establish direct sailings between Canada and Germany. This will enable Canada to export her foodstuffs more cheaply and more directly to the German Empire, and it will also enable the exporters of Germany to get into more immediate relations with Canadian business men. It is believed that in the business of chemicals, electric appliances, machinery and tools and general manufactures of steel the German exporters can greatly increase their trade with the Dominion, which, even under present conditions, takes a very large quantity of German manufactured goods.

Growing Peace Sentiment

Dr. Hammann discussed very frankly the relations between Great Britain and Germany. While he said there might be in army and naval circles in Germany some war talk, it was frowned upon by men engaged in business, who desire not only to live at peace with the British Empire, but to so increase the trade between the two nations that talk of war would no longer be permitted. The growing peace sentiment in the cities would, he felt convinced, find such expression in the Reichstag as to put an end to all suspicion abroad that the war party were in control of the government of Germany.

You'll appreciate your HEWSON'S Sweater during the cold weather. It's just the thing for tobogganing or for any other out-door sport.

Hewson's Sweaters are made from choicest wools. The styles are smart and snappy. And they are beautifully finished. You will be proud to wear one. Most good dealers carry a complete range. Ask to see them.

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited
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Hewson's Sweaters

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\$39, \$58, \$80, etc.

THE 1912 MODEL HORNLESS
Latest and best. Wonderfully
loud and perfect tone.

WHY PAY \$100? We want you
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Look for the famous Watch Case
Concert Grand Reproducer and
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For those who still like the
HORN STYLE OF TALKING
MACHINE

Special Bargains in Cylinder
Machines and Records.

Old machines taken in exchange.

These Prices include a liberal supply of Genuine Columbia Records,
of your own choice.

TERMS: FROM \$5.00 DOWN AND \$3.00 MONTHLY

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Nordica, Constantino, Bonci, Garden, Alice Nellson, Cavalieri, Bispham, etc., sing for the Columbia only.

30,000 Records in Stock, including all your favorite Songs, etc.

Double disc records, two different selections, 85c. Imported English, Irish, and Scotch records now ready. Once try the new Columbia records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

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A. M. Blackburn D. K. Mills

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Commission
Firm*

*Personal Attention to Grain
Shipments brings Best Results*

THE excessive rains have sprouted the wheat in many localities, and the quality of the grain will be disappointing. Our long and varied experience will work out to your advantage in checking the grade and selling the grain where it will bring the biggest returns. Early shipments of the higher grades particularly are wanted by Exporters, and the individual following up of each shipment will ensure its catching the best premiums.

It is our intention to give our personal supervision to each and every shipment. We want satisfied customers, and no effort will be spared to bring about this result. A reasonable advance made on receipt of Bill of Lading.

Cars bought on track or handled on commission.

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE

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SCOUTEN'S Expanding Flue Plug

The only device which will effectively stop a leaky flue after the expander has failed.

They are very simple to use, all that is necessary is to first expand flue with expander till plug fits in snug, then clean out part that the ring fits in order to give it solid bearing. The flue ring is then inserted into the flue and tightened up

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Made in all sizes. When writing give outside diameter of flue.

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MONCRIEFF & ENDRESS, LTD., 65 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Senator La Follette was talking about an ungrateful officeholder.
"The man reminds me of Smith's dog," he said.

"Smith, will your dog eat out of your hand?" a friend once asked.
"Yes," Smith answered, "and out of your leg, too."

Apples! Apples!

\$5.50

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We have made arrangement with the co-operative fruit growers of Nova Scotia by which we can deliver a carload of 175 barrels of apples, right from the famous Annapolis Valley, to any shipping point in Manitoba at \$5.50 per barrel. Carload may include following varieties:

Kings, Blenheims, Bishop Pippins, Spys. This is a good opportunity for Grain Growers' Associations to club together and get their apples at a low price. Orders must be received not later than October 12, accompanied by \$50 deposit.

Send Your
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The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited
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Grain Exchange Annual

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, on Sept. 11, Andrew Kelly, President of the Western Canada Flour Mills, was elected president for the ensuing year. The outgoing president, Donald Morrison, in his retiring address said in part, as follows:

"It gives me very great pleasure to be able to report that the last crop was the largest ever handled in the West. The total inspections of the western grain inspection division for the year ending August 31, 1912, and for the corresponding period of the previous year are as follows:

	Bushels 1910	Bushels 1911
Wheat.....	87,618,950	145,937,700
Oats	26,351,100	53,141,100
Barley.....	2,554,000	6,301,200
Flax	3,216,000	7,190,000
Rye	17,000	35,000

Total..... 119,757,850 212,605,000
 "I do not desire to criticise the railways unjustly; I believe they did all they could with the facilities they had, but the trouble seems to have been that they lacked the facilities they should have had if they hoped to cope with the situation. If they had put their grain freight rates to the south into effect earlier in the season it might have saved a great deal of grain. In connection with this, it might be well to say here, that I am informed the newly appointed grain commissioners are now taking steps towards having this special rate placed in effect early this season so as to prevent a recurrence of last year's loss."

Crop Prospects

"We have prospects this year of a crop of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000,000 bushels of oats, 12,000,000 bushels of flax, 48,000,000 bushels of barley, besides other products raised on barley 35,000,000 acres now cultivated. This is practically only one-tenth of our available land, it being estimated that we have approximately 350,000,000 acres capable of being brought under cultivation. Surely with such wonderful possibilities we are justified in having the utmost confidence in the future of our country and every reason to feel proud of our heritage, confident that we will raise enough food stuffs to supply the United Kingdom (indeed even this year, we are approximately able to do so), with all its requirements, and have plenty to spare for others."

"The Canadian Pacific Railway company built some 580 miles of new lines last year, and has under construction some 870 miles more. This company has also finished a good deal of double-tracking, so that it now has double tracks all the way from Brandon to Fort William."

The Canadian Northern Railway company has added about 380 miles during the past year, and has under construction about 600 additional miles.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company expect to add about 600 miles to its system, and has, in contemplation, quite an extension to its branch lines.

The New Grain Act

"We shall be working this season under the new grain act, which is largely based on the old Manitoba grain and inspection acts, but has some important additions, including the new grain commission, and the authority practically vested in it to sanction changes in present methods of doing business, such as the permission to mix grain, which makes a sample market practicable and possible. One of the principal changes in the inspection act is in connection with flax seed, several new grades having been added."

"The appointment of the new grain

commission is a most important step. There is every reason to trust that the commission will act in a manner that will permit of the rapid handling of cars and vessels, and not unnecessarily handicap the trade. The period during which navigation is open after the new grain moves freely is so limited that it is of vital importance that every facility commensurate with protection to grain owners, be offered the shippers, and, at the same time, that as much storage room as possible be left for use after navigation closes."

Sample Market Approved

"At the present time the intention of the grain commission is to put such regulations into effect as will permit of a sample market being established here beginning September, 1913. This is beyond question one of the most important events that has ever transpired in the evolution of the grain business in the West. It is going to make it possible for the individual grain grower to obtain the full market value of his grain, independent to some extent of the general government grading, and the farmer will obtain the first benefit from this system, new here, but not in other markets. We all know that there is today good No. 2 Northern and No. 2 Northern also that barely possesses the legal requirements for that grade. Under our present system both these qualities sell for the same price, because under the present law the various qualities of the same grade are unloaded into the same bin at the terminals, but under the new system the good No. 2 Northern is going to command a premium over the ordinary No. 2 Northern, and the owner of the grain is going to get this premium; no mistake about this."

"I have sold grain by sample in markets where this custom prevails, and know from my own personal experience, that no matter who or how many derive benefits from the sample system the owner who sells his grain on a sample market gets the first benefit. Of course, the opportunity of selling grain by sample is not going to remove the grading system, we shall have that in addition, so that we shall be placed in the position of being able to sell grain by sample or by grade, whichever method will enable us to obtain the best results. I have heard fears expressed of the effect of mixing on prices to be paid to us by the foreign buyers, but so far as I can see there is no ground for any apprehension. The Government sets its standard for each grade and buyers will pay according to such standard, as they have always done. There is absolutely no ground for doubt that the Government inspection out will not be as faithfully adhered to as the inspection in, thus doing away with all dangers from any undue lowering of the grades."

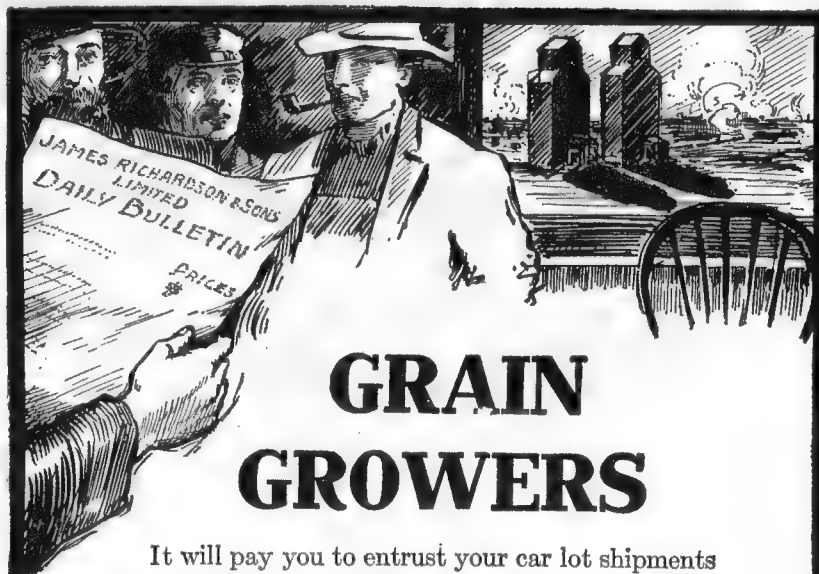
The Storage Question

"The question of storage room for grain is always going to be an interesting and important one in the West. The agitation for government ownership of both terminal and country storage, which has prevailed during the past few years, has resulted in quite a shortage of this most necessary accommodation, private capital naturally hesitating before investing in such enterprises, when confronted with the possibility of interference. It is difficult to get away from the feeling that the advocates of government ownership are not directly responsible for the serious loss sustained last season through lack of storage room. This agitation produced one result at least—the province of Manitoba buying up the great majority of the country elevators within its borders and the result has not been satisfactory from a financial standpoint."

"The Dominion Government has let a contract for the construction of a very large terminal elevator to be built at the lake front in time to handle the crop of 1913. The operation of this plant will give the Government a good idea of what is best for the future, in the way of providing public storage for grain."

"It is much to be hoped that through one source or another ample storage accommodation will be provided in the future. It would seem as if farmers

Continued on Page 30



GRAIN GROWERS

It will pay you to entrust your car lot shipments of grain to an old, established and thoroughly reliable firm. Our fifty-five years' experience in buying and selling grain is used to the advantage of our customers. We have experts who check up closely the grading, selling, and adjusting of each car.

Let us send one of our 1912 edition "Data for Grain Shippers." You will find it full of valuable information.

Will be pleased to send you our daily bulletin on the market when you are shipping.

Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

Ship your Grain to Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS."

We have been established for twenty-eight years—Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William." If on the C.N.E. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

of your grain, and also assuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

We are licensed and bonded.

NOTE.—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MCBEAN BROS.

Established since 1884 and still at it

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Flax, Barley Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BROAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Grains," Bristol

Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside

Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and quired. Correspondence invited.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 16, 1912)

Wheat—October wheat closes this week 2½ cents higher, this advance being due to the extremely unfavorable weather we have had over the West. The demand for wheat in store is considerably better than a week ago. This demand is entirely through exporters who must get the grain to fill space they have chartered, and, as far as any one can judge, it will not take very much to fill their requirements. What prices will do between now and the end of the month is going to depend almost entirely on just what kind of weather we have. Some fine weather and a consequent increase in receipts would likely cause a quick falling off in price, as it does not seem possible that the present big premiums of cash wheat over October can continue. If we have a continuance of very unfavorable weather receipts will be light, and, in this event, one, two and three Northern should continue to bring a good premium.

Oats—The market in oats is almost a nominal one as offerings are very light and there is no movement whatever of new crop. The same thing applies to barley.

Flax—October flax closes today 7 cents higher than a week ago, but, if one can judge by the volume of trading, this seems to be almost a nominal figure. There have been some signs of exporters getting interested in our flax, but it is impossible to give any forecast until we get a more stable market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 10	88½	85½	90½
Sept. 11	88½	85½	89½
Sept. 12	88½	85½	90
Sept. 13	89	86½	91
Sept. 14	89	85½	90½
Sept. 16	89	85½	90½
Oats—			
Sept. 10	36½	32½	
Sept. 11	36½	32½	
Sept. 12	36½	32½	
Sept. 13	36½	32½	
Sept. 14	37	33	
Sept. 16	37	33	
Flax—			
Sept. 10	151		
Sept. 11	152		
Sept. 12	154½		
Sept. 13	150		
Sept. 14	158		
Sept. 16	158		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, Sept. 14)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	80.89½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	80.89½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars, choice	90½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	86½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	85½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	85		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	89½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	83		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83½		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80		
Rejected wheat, 1 car	84½		
No grade wheat, 4 cars	84		
No grade wheat, part car	68		
No grade wheat, 3 cars	84½		
No grade wheat, 2 cars	85		
No grade wheat, 6 cars	83		
No grade wheat, 4 cars	81		
No grade wheat, 3 cars	80		
No grade wheat, 1 car	84½		
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	87		
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	84		
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	82½		
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	84½		
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	80½		
No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars	81½		
No. 3 corn, 1 car	70		
No. 4 corn, 1 car	69½		
No. 4 corn, 1 car	70		
No grade corn, 1 car	68		
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	31½		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	32		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	31		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	31½		
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	30		
No. 3 oats, 1 car	30		
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	29½		
No grade oats, 1 car heating	29		
No grade oats, 1 car, wild oats	24		
No. 1 rye, 1 car	62		
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	61½		

No. 2 rye 1 car	60
No. 3 barley, 1 car	64
No. 3 barley, 1 car	61
No. 4 barley, 1 car	52
No. 4 barley, 1 car	60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	44
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	43
No grade barley, 1 car	58
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	40
No grade barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 2 cars	60
Sample barley, 2 cars	43
Sample barley, 1 car	61
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	1.85
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.87½
No grade flax, 1 car sacks	1.40

NOTE.—Owing to lack of space the full list of cash sales has not been given, but highest and lowest prices in every grade have been given.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Sept. 13 was 1,061,658.10 as against 2,258,130.06 last week, a decrease of 596,471.50. Last year's figure was 1,532,141.30. Shipments for the week amounted to 923,143 compared with 667,476 the corresponding week last year. The amount of each grade was:			
	1912	1911	
No. 1 Hard	16,316.30	2,653.50	
No. 1 Northern	87,822.20	283,782.20	
No. 2 Northern	86,754.20	613,865.40	
No. 3 Northern	133,228.00	248,785.30	
No. 4	145,969.00	51,266.00	
No. 5	138,456.00	17,894.40	
Others	1,053,112.00	318,893.30	
Total	1,661,658.10	1,532,141.30	
Last week	2,258,130.06	1,232,543.20	
Decrease	596,471.50	299,598.10	
Stock of Oats			
	1912	1911	
No. 1 C.W.	24,702.19	32,052.01	
No. 2 C.W.	44,595.01	271,143.24	
No. 3 C.W.	58,425.07	18,071.04	
Ex. 1 Feed	53,062.28	Mixed	387.12
1 Feed	65,232.32	Others	112,492.14
2 Feed	18,739.18		
Others	471,112.30	This week	434,140.21
Total this week	735,870.33	Last week	501,095.26
Last week	1,087,128.31	Decrease	66,949.04
Decrease	351,257.32		
Oats	735,870.0	434,140.00	
Barley	353,091.00	271,641.00	
Flax	237,347.00	39,708.00	
Shipments			
	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	518,084	111,987	119,919
Last year	225,727	20,971	2,742

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Chicago, Ills., Sept. 14.—Cattle—Receipt, 500; market slow and weak. Beefsteers, \$5.75 to \$10.90; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$6.40; western steers, \$5.75

to \$9.30; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.50 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market strong to 5c. higher than yesterday's average. Light, \$8.45 to \$9.05; mixed, \$8.15 to \$9.00; heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.90; rough, \$7.95 to \$8.15; pigs, \$5.25 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$8.40 to \$8.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Native, \$3.50 to \$4.65; western, \$3.60 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.70 to \$5.85; lambs, native, \$4.45 to \$7.65; western, \$5.00 to \$7.75.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Sept. 13, 1912			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Total visible	3,141,896	1,521,951	460,795
Total last week	4,527,302	1,983,405	581,841
Total last year	3,012,893	4,836,013	328,681
Ft. William Term.			
Pt. Arthur	1,661,658	735,870	362,091
Depot Harbor		19,131	
Meaford	13,867	633	
Midland, Tiffin	152,091		
Goderich	172,016	65,069	2,448
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	1,914		5,825
Pt. Colborne	93,901		
Kingston	141,000	27,200	6,430
Prescott			
Quebec	9,030	22,800	2,710
Montreal	558,642	487,399	15,291
St. John, N.B.			
Victoria Harbor	150,435	148,849	12,000
Totals	2,954,554	1,501,951	407,795
Buffalo	129,342		
Duluth	58,000	20,000	53,000

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool Sept. 14.—Closing quotations on today's market were as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Northern \$1.18½
October 1.10½
December 1.07½

Wheat—Market at opening was influenced by closing firmness in Winnipeg and Buenos Ayres and dealer American offers, and prices were ½ lower. There was a disposition to sell by the traders here, induced by the expectations of large world's shipments this week and increase in the amount on passage, but prominent interests supported for a time and the decline was checked.

Later the steadiness gave way to realizing and prices lost ½ on large arrivals and increased estimate on the American spring wheat. Just before the close there was again a show of strength on the firmness in Paris and the return of unsettled weather in the United Kingdom. At the close the market was ½ lower than yesterday, with the pressure of world's shipments predominating.

Corn—Corn opened unchanged. With near month steady on the firmness in spot, while there was some realizing in the distant month on freer Argentine offers.

U.S. CROP MOVEMENT

The following table gives the receipts of wheat in bushels at the four principal spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop year, August 1, 1912 to date, and for the same time a year ago:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	13,890,960	10,536,405
Duluth	4,719,752	4,950,134
Chicago	9,550,100	10,827,300
Milwaukee	2,494,950	2,407,110
Total	30,655,762	28,720,949

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.96	80.90½
2 Nor. wheat	94	87½
3 Nor. wheat	92	84½
No. 4 tough	70	No grade 68-85
No. 5 tough	60	
No. 6 tough	50	
Feed tough	48	
3 White oats	41½	32
Barley	40-48	37-66
Flax, No. 1	1.56	1.83
October whea	89½	Sept. 86½
December	85½	88½
May	90½	93½
Beef Cattle, top		
Winnipeg	\$ 5.75	Chicago \$10.90
Hogs, top		
Winnipeg	10.25	9.05
Sheep		
Winnipeg	5.00	5.85

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Sept. 14)			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	737	637	873
C.N.R.	1952	701	431
G.T.P.	192		33
Total last week	2381	1338	792
Total previous week	2196	1138	1098
Total year ago	4373	2184	1687

Disposition

Butchers east	37
Butchers west	132
Feeders west	431
Feeders east	69
Local consumption	2212

Cattle

The receipts for the first half of the week were very light, causing the cattle trade to be very active, and prices were a shade higher than a week ago. The remaining days of the week, however, brought the stockyard receipts up to normal, and considerably above the average lately. The tendency to advance, accordingly, was knocked off by the liberal run. A constant demand keeps the prices up even with our last reports, except in one or two grades. Quality this week has been better, a string of choice western steers getting the top market price for the week, \$5.90. The quotation for best butcher steers and heifers stands at \$5.75. Best veals are higher. Some choice ones have brought 8 cents a pound. The common and heavy calves are still \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs

In spite of the recent price of 10 cents and more a pound, the supply of hogs has been very light. The market level for the opening days of the week was an even 10 cents, but continued shortage in supply raised the price to \$10.25, and unless more liberal supplies are received the market is likely to advance still higher.

Sheep and Lambs

The week's total receipts of sheep and lambs fell under 800, but the demand was not strong enough to advance prices. On the contrary, best lambs declined 50 cents, to \$6.00 and \$6.50. Good mutton sheep are steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00, but there was very little activity in this branch of live stock.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter advanced from one to two cents on every grade during the week, fancy dairy now commanding 25 cents, No. 1 dairy 23 cents and good round lots 21 cents a pound. This advance indicates that the summer season is about over, as far as producing is concerned, and dealers are expecting curtailed receipts and still higher prices. Practically all the butter available has been gathered up, with the exception of a few who always hold over their season's production for the higher autumn quotations, and indications point to stiffer prices this fall and winter.

Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are bringing 24 and 25 cents a dozen, or 26 cents subject to candling. Not nearly enough eggs can be secured from the surrounding districts, indeed some of the largest dealers get barely ten per cent. of their supply from Manitoba. The balance comes from the south and from Ontario. At the present time, however, Ontario eggs are 27 to 28 cents wholesale, hence local dealers are thrown back on the Minnesota supply. The probability is for higher prices before long.

Potatoes

The comparatively low figure of 35 cents a bushel holds steady. The decline coupled with the bad weather has held back shipments to the local market so that the recent surplus stock has been just about cleared up. Some produce firms did not carry one bushel over Sunday their supply being cleaned up for the first time this season. On account of the large crop prices are not expected to go higher.

Milk and Cream

Sweet cream rose two cents more last week, now bringing 32 cents per pound of butter fat. This matches the higher price for butter and indicates a continued high level this coming season. The receipts of milk and cream have fallen off during the week, the bad weather and harvesting helping to account for decreased shipments.

Hay

Hay advanced a full dollar on all grades last week. The unfavorable weather held back receipts until they were far below the demand of the local market. Red Top and Upland best grades command \$14 and \$13 respectively, and No. 1 Timothy \$17 to \$19. Still further advances are looked for unless favorable weather comes at once, allowing the required stock to reach the Winnipeg market.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 10 to September 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	NW 1	Man	Ref.	Cond
Sept. 10	...	97	91	80½	72½	63½	57	42½	41	42	41½	37	53	47	..	..	...	...	150	120½
11	97	93	91	81	73	63	57	42½	..	42	41½	37	53	47	42	42	...	153	148	120
12	95	92½	90½	82	73½	63½	57	42½	..	42	41½	37	53	47	42	42	155	153	148	143
13	95	94	92	83	73½	64	59	42½	..	42	41½	37	..	..	40	40	155	153	145	...
14	96	94	92	84	74½	64½	59½	43½	41½	43	42	37½	48	44	40	40	156	154	145	...
16	97	95	93	84½	74½	64	59½	44	41½	43	42	37½	48	44	..	..	158	156	146	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				* Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97	99½	99½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	25c	23c-24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	95	97½	97½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	4.75-5.25	No. 1 dairy	23c	22c	21c
No. 3 Nor.	93	91	94½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.50	Good round lots	21c	20c	19c
No. 4	84½	80	91½	Best fat cows	4.50-4.85	4.50-4.85	4.00-4.35	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	74½	72	86	Medium cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.60-3.90	Strictly fresh	24c-25c	24c	30c-32c
No. 6	64	62	79	Common cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00				
Feed	59½	57	70	Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.50	Potatoes			
				Com'n and medium bulls	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.00	New (Winnipeg)	35c	35c	52c-56c
Cash Oats	44	43	42	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.50				
No. 2 C.W.				Heavy calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$55-\$70	\$40-\$60	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	30c	28c
No. 3	48	53	72½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
Cash Flax								Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.75
No. 1 N.W.	158	225	225	Hogs							
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.00	\$8.50				
October	89½	87½	97½	Heavy sows	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	\$7.50				
December	85½	84½	90½	Stags	5.00	5.00	\$6.50				
May	90½	89½	101								
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October	87½	36½	42	Choice yearlings	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$13	\$10
December	83½	32½	40	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	No. 1 Upland	\$13	\$12	\$9
Flax Futures								No. 1 Timothy	\$17-19	\$16-\$18	14.50-15
October	158	151	225								
December											

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 87-11

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST and cleanest farm in a good locality, 2 1/4 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on O.P.R.; 1/4 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lumb, Neelin, Man. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN- couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H, Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Port St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-18

THREE-QUARTER SECTION FARM, THREE miles from Sinaluta; equipped stock, implements, etc., furniture, including piano; \$42 per acre; without equipment \$35. Charles Peach, Sinaluta, Sask. 8-6

C. P. E. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-18

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED SEC- tion, five hundred cultivated, school and town handy; rents for third; twenty-six dollars per acre. Worth Hickey, Botha, Alberta. 8-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM lands at reasonable prices; main line C.P.R. Write Box 80, Malakwa, B.C. 6-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-18

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 8-6

FARM MACHINERY

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE — 22 horse power traction, 36x60 separator, self-feeder, new this season; Perfection weigher, Neepawa blower, 8-inch drive belt, nearly new, two ranks. As I wish to give up threshing will take \$1,500 now or \$1,200 about Oct. 15. Jas. Glennie, MacDonald, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESH- ing engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES- ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-18

FOR SALE—A SNAP, 30 H.P. "FLOUR City" engine, only used part of one season. Apply Box 13, Senlac, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE-FURROWS COOK- shut engine gang, breaker bottoms; run part of one season. Apply to James Lee, McAuley, Man. 6-2

SEED WHEAT AND POTATOES

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

WANTED—CAR OATS, SEND SAMPLE and price to Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

POTATOES—OFFERS INVITED FOR CAR- load early in October, grown on light, sandy soil, quality good. Harding, Spy Hill, Sask.

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-11

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. O. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-11

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST —Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 46-11

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the business and property of the Islay Elevator Co., Ltd., Islay Alberta, on the C.N.R. main line. Tenders will be received by the secretary, William Swarbrick, Lloydminster, Alta., up to 8 p.m., September 11. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The buildings may be inspected any day on application to Mr. Neil McEachern, Islay, Alta. 7-2

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 11

Grain Exchange Annual

Continued from Page 28

would, for their own protection, provide more initial storage on their farms.

"As indicating the growth of the grain business in the West, it may be of interest to you to know that in 1900-1901 Manitoba had an elevator storage capacity of only 10,300,000 bushels, while last season it had 22,400,000 bushels.

"The Northwest Territories, which included the present provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, had storage capacity of 2,400,000 bushels in 1900-1901, against which Saskatchewan alone had last year 29,300,000 bushels and Alberta 9,800,000 bushels, or a total of 39,100,000 bushels for the two provinces, making a grand total of about sixty-one and a half millions of bushels country storage licensed by the warehouse commissioner for the last crop season. In addition to the above, there were licensed at Port Arthur and Fort William terminal elevators having storage capacity of 25,700,400 bushels.

Addition to the Exchange

"In 1908, when the present Grain Exchange building was erected, it was supposed that trade requirements for at least ten years had been fully anticipated and provided for. You all know how inadequate it is today, many of you would gladly double your office space if room were available. You will be pleased, therefore, to know that the Traders' building association, owners of our present building, have prepared plans for an addition which will practically double the present space, besides providing for a room to be used for the purpose of selling grain by sample, which will be one of the largest in the world in use for this purpose.

Damaged Grain

"The question of the "out of condition grain" at Fort William and Port Arthur this summer past had engaged the attention of the council on several occasions, and they have been in communication with the board of grain commissioners in an endeavor to alleviate the situation, and it is hoped with the augmented drying facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur that the "out of condition grain" will be placed in a warehouseable condition, and the bulk of it shipped out of the terminals without causing congestion on account of the arrival of the new crop grain.

Origin of Exchange

In the annual report of the council

of the Exchange, presented by the secretary, C. N. Bell, some interesting history was given.

The Winnipeg grain market has grown with the production of wheat. In June, 1883, an attempt was made to organize a grain market at Winnipeg. One meeting was held, but no organization took place. Then followed the disturbances of 1884 and 1885, and it was not until the November of 1887, when the country had what was then considered a wonderful crop, that ten men came together and formed an exchange for trading in grain and other farm products. The membership in that original exchange was placed at \$15. Today we have three hundred members and memberships are trading at \$4,500.

In those early days it was almost impossible to obtain the market values of wheat in the outside world. There were few transportation facilities for the movement of grain. Today the Grain Exchange is in direct communication with Chicago and Minneapolis, the fluctuations of these markets being posted on our blackboards for the information of the members; and cables are received from Liverpool three times each day, so that we are kept in close touch with the grain markets of the world.

The first export shipment of grain from the Canadian West was less than two hundred bushels, and was sent out in sacks. Today grain is shipped by the carload, in trains running as high as fifty to sixty cars each. We have at the head of the Canadian Lakes, 30,000,000 bushels' storage capacity; the Canadian fleet of lake freighters has a capacity of 9,000,000 bushels; and our ports are thronged during open water with the enormous lake freighters from the American ports. The first shipment went out in bags, on a river steamer to St. Paul. Today, freighters carrying 360,000 bushels sail from our lake ports to Eastern terminals. Winnipeg as a handler of grain, has surpassed the famous markets of Chicago and Minneapolis, in 1911 101,326,250 bushels of wheat being handled at Winnipeg, as against 96,647,850 bushels at Minneapolis, and 42,629,751 bushels at Chicago.

Growth of Business

Another method of measuring the development of the grain trade of the Canadian North West is the fact that when the first elevator was built at Fort William, in 1884, the average length of haul for a grain train was 500 miles, indicating that the grain for that shipment was collected within a radius of twenty-five miles of the

POULTRY

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys for sale; male bird imported from States, weight 32 lbs. Mrs. Baughman, Strassburg, Sask. 8-8

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE— \$2.00 each; \$5.00 trio; some of last season's, also young stock; large, profitable, ornamental. Order now. Mrs. Francis T. Shipman, Birch Hills, Sask. 8-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, prize winners and from heavy laying strain, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.50. Order early. Mrs. John Blake, Bradwardine, Man. 8-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS —Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West; Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE — ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask.

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-11

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN., breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

JAMES HONEYMAN, FAIRFAX, MAN.— Tamworth pigs, six weeks; eight dollars up.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOW- er with family of four. Apply, giving full particulars to A. Gustavson, Clanwilliam, Man., P. O. Box 77. 4-2

City of Winnipeg. Today, the average haul for grain cars to Fort William has grown to 775 miles. The railways have done marvels in grain carrying, but the double-tracking of our three great systems, the building of the Hudson Bay road, and the opening of the Panama Canal will scarcely be sufficient to overtake the rapidly developing grain areas of the West.


The council and officers of the Exchange were elected as follows:

President, Andrew Kelly; vice-president, A. K. Godfrey; secretary-treasurer, C. N. Bell; council, H. T. Swart, (Zenith Grain Co.); John Fleming, (Alex. McFee & Co.); G. R. Crowe, (British Empire Grain Co.); G. V. Hastings, (Lake of the Woods Milling Co.); W. L. Parrish, (Parrish & Heimbecker); Donald Morrison, (Donald Morrison & Co.); A. C. Ruttan, (Jas. Richardson & Sons); J. C. Gage, (Consolidated Elevator Co.); W. E. Milner, (Maple Leaf Milling Co.); Geo. Fisher, (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society); S. T. Smith, (Smith, Murphy & Co.)

Committee of Arbitration; C. Tilt, A. D. Chisholm, John Fleming, W. E. Parrish, A. R. Hargraft, H. N. Baird, F. N. McLaren.

Committee of Appeals: Thomas Thompson, W. W. McMillan, E. S. Parker, S. P. Clark, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, E. W. Kneeland.

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Trap shooting brings out the shooting qualities of a gun. Winchester Repeating Shotguns last year won both the professional and amateur Season's Averages. This shows they are reliable in action and close, hard shooters. These qualities make them excellent for bird shooting, especially for the quick, fast flyers. Winchester guns are well built and finished and will give good service for years. They are sold by all dealers. Send postal for complete illustrated catalog.

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Book

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EVERY Thresherman should have an Account Book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes."

The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 sheets Week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 sheets Summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 sheets of Labor-Saving Records.

Every
Thresherman
should have one

The book is bound in stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book, 8¾ x 11¼.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg - Man.

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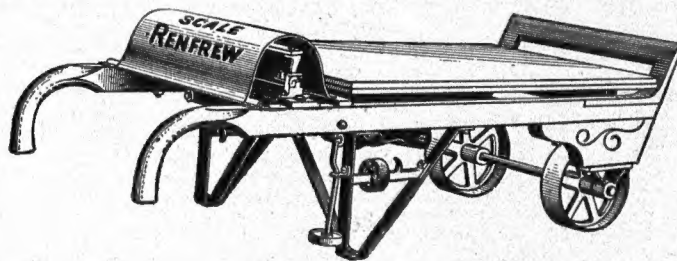
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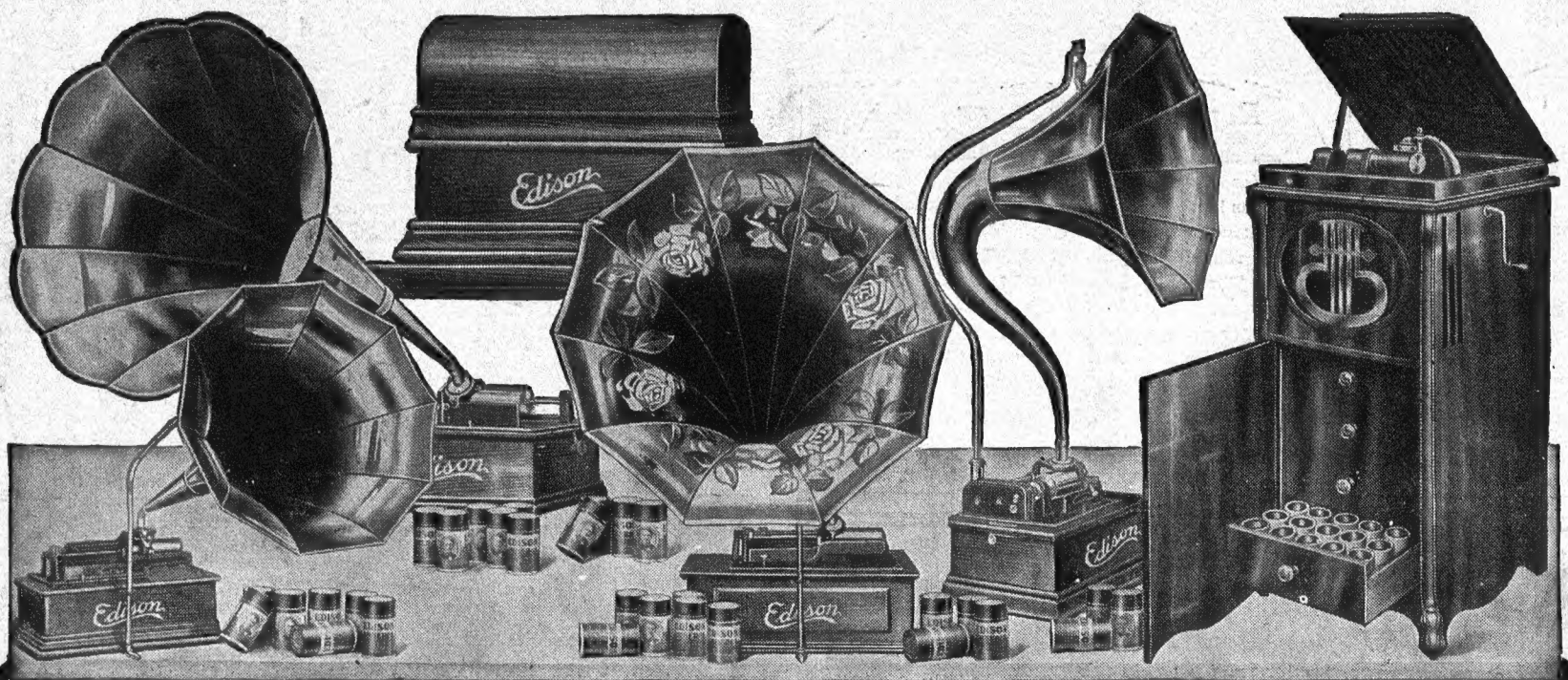
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